The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Formidable Revolutionary Movement in Spain.

Rumored Abdication of Queen Isabella.

Speculations on the Probabilities of War.

Late Intelligence from China and Japan.

SPAIN.

Revolt of the Fleet at Cadiz—Indications of a General Uprising—Gen. Concha in Command of the Royal Troops.

MADRID, Saturday, Sept. 19.

Admiral TOPETE and the whole fleet at Cadiz have revolted against the Government. The exiled Generals have returned. Marshal DE LA TORRE heads the movement. Several towns have joined in the insurrection. A great panic prevails in the Court. Troops have been dispatched to the south.

Gen. CONCHA has been appointed to command the Royal troops.

Rumored Abdication of the Queen.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

A rumor is prevailing here that Queen ISABELLA, of Spain, has abdicated.

Resignation of Gonzales Bravo—Martial Law in the Capital.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 20—Midnight.

The following important news has been received from Madrid:

"The Prime Minister, GONZALES BRAVO, and MAYALDE and BELDA, members of the Spanish Cabinet, have resigned.

The Marquis of Havane has been requested to fill their places *ad interim*.

The Queen is returning to Madrid.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the capital.

French Newspaper Reports.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The journals here have reports that a general movement against the Queen has commenced in Spain, and that it is headed by Gen. PRIM and by the Generals who were recently exiled. Some accounts say that the rebels are moving upon Madrid in force.

Interchange of Imperial Courtesies.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 20.

Queen ISABELLA, of Spain, made a visit to the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz, soon after the return of the latter from St. Sebastian.

THE WAR QUESTION.

Partial Subsidence of the General Uneasiness—The Peaceful Desires of the Great Powers More Credited.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The apprehensions of war have partially subsided during the past week. The efforts of the Parisian Press to extract a warlike significance from the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel have proved a failure.

It is evident that peace is sincerely desired by the Governments and peoples of Europe, with the sole exception of the Emperor of the French, whose purpose is unknown, and, perhaps, undetermined.

A growing indignation is manifesting itself at his ambiguity or indecision.

IRELAND.

New Secretary of State.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

JOHN WILSON PATTEN, member of Parliament for North Lancashire, has been appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, *vice* Earl MAYO appointed Governor-General of India.

Catholic Clergymen on the Disestablishment Question.

DUBLIN, Sunday, Sept. 20.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Galway, a resolution was adopted pledging those present to oppose all candidates for Parliament who do not support Mr. GLADSTONE's resolves for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

AUSTRIA.

Admiral Farragut at Trieste and Miramar.

TRIESTE, Sunday, Sept. 20.

Shortly after his arrival at this port, Admiral FARRAGUT received and entertained a party of Austrian naval and military officers on board his flagship, the *Franklin*.

The Admiral subsequently made a visit to Miramar, the residence of the late Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

HUNGARY.

Proposed Universal Religious Toleration.

PESTH, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The Hungarian Diet proposes to establish universal religious toleration throughout the Kingdom.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Anticipated Resumption of Hostilities by Russia in Bokhara.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

According to the tenor of the last advices from Central Asia, the resumption of hostilities on the part of the Russians in Bokhara is expected in October next.

Indian Affairs—Fight on the Big Sandy.

FORT WALLACE, Saturday, Sept. 19.

Capt. GRAHAM and fifty men of the Tenth (colored) Cavalry, who, for the past ten days, have been scouting the country between the north fork of the Smoky Hill and Cheyenne Wells, came in this morning. Capt. GRAHAM reports that on the evening of the 15th inst., while going into camp on the Big Sandy, twenty miles west of Chivington's old battle-field, they were attacked by a band of one hundred Indians. The fight was kept up until dark, at which time the Indians had been driven twelve miles, losing eleven men killed, and a number of ponies, which were captured. Capt. GRAHAM lost nine horses, but there were no casualties among his men. He waited all the next day, expecting another attack, but, although his scouts and the ranchmen were driven within two miles of the camp by a band of from fifty to seventy-five Indians, the latter did not seem inclined to risk another battle. Capt. CARPENTER and his company will take Capt. GRAHAM's place in the field to-morrow.

The Ring.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sunday, Sept. 20.

A letter was received here to-day from MIKE McCOOLE, dated St. Louis, expressing his willingness to enter the ring against JOHN C. HEENAN for a stake of $5,000, provided that any man in America be selected as stakeholder other than FRANK QUEEN. JOHN FRANKLIN, of Cincinnati, holds HEENAN's first deposit of $2,500, and Mr. HAYS is ready to cover it upon the acceptance of the terms proposed.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Great Republic* has arrived, bringing Hong Kong advices to Aug. 15, and Yokohama to Aug. 29. She brought 915 passengers, 875 of whom are Chinese, and 1,200 tons of merchandise. She had fine weather during most of the passage, and the general health of the passengers and crew was excellent. The following is a summary of her news.

CHINA.

Movements of United States War Vessels—War Tax Abolished—Fire at Hong Kong—Earthquake at Kanko.

SHANGHAE, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The United States steamers *Monocacy* and *Ashuelot*, and a storeship, were at Choo Foo; all well.

The Chitaung coal mines, near Pekin, will shortly be opened to the engineers.

The Viceroy has abolished the war tax in this Province, which has been in force for the past eight years.

The Shang Tung Mountains have been satisfactorily prospected for gold by an old Californian.

Vice-Admiral SERGIO DE LAUSA, the successor of Admiral DE HORTA, who was dismissed for complicity in the coolie trade, had arrived at Hong Kong and taken command of the Portuguese squadron.

A fire occurred at Hong Kong on the 13th of August, which destroyed property to the value of $30,000.

The Ministerial Board of Foreign Affairs in Pekin addressed a note to the foreign Consuls, requesting that they forbid their respective subjects from going into the Chee Foo mines, as they might cause trouble with the natives. The Consuls have complied with the request, and promise to use all their power to compel obedience thereto.

An earthquake was felt at Kanko.

JAPAN.

Appointment of a Mikado by Northern Princes—An Attack on Yokohama Looked for—The Hispano-Japanese Treaty.

YOKOHAMA, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The uncle of the present Mikado has been appointed Mikado by the Northern Princes.

A great panic has broken out among the Southern Princes. The Mikado has been requested to resign, and will probably comply with the request.

SENDAI has captured and burned the strong fortress of Sirakawa. SOSA has left the Southern coalition.

The Prince of Writs, the father of the Ex-Tycoon, is dead, and the younger son, now in Paris, succeeds to the title. The Ex-Tycoon had gone into the territory of Prince AIDSIN.

The publication of all newspapers has been prohibited in Yeddo.

Yokohama is again guarded by foreigners, and an attack is daily expected.

Don JOSE GARCIA DE QUEREDO, the Envoy Extraordinary from Spain, has arrived here to ratify the treaty of that country with Japan.

L. H. GRINNELL, late Acting Lieutenant United States Navy, has been appointed overseer of the Japanese Navy under the Southern Government.

The Consuls of the Treaty Powers have been officially notified that the transportation of rice from Hiogo to the open ports is prohibited, as contrary to the stipulations of the treaties of 1866.

The ship *King Phillip*, from Cardiff, and the steamer *Japan*, from San Francisco, arrived at Yokohama on the 26th of August. All well.

The ship *Valley Forge* sailed for San Francisco on the 23d of August.

Numerous engagements had taken place between the northern and southern troops, in which the northerners were completely victorious: The Kangums were reinforcing Yeddo to the utmost, and it was believed that that city would be the main theatre of strife.

Outrages on foreigners were of almost daily occurrence. Great trouble and ill-feeling followed the attempt to force new paper money on the Japanese. Many merchants refused to take it. Intelligence was received from Kobe to the effect that a resident merchant has been decapitated for refusing it.

Another imperial decree against the Christians had been issued and circulated throughout the Empire.

The labor market at Yokohama and other ports opened with a demand largely above the supply. Efforts were being made by the local Press and the authorities to check the emigration.

The steamship *Japan* had arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco, making the passage in twenty-two days. Minister J. ROSS BROWN and party were on board, all well. They left for Shanghae Aug. 28.

The *Great Republic* grounded in Yokohama harbor, which detained her three days.

The flags at several of the Legations, Consulates and men-of-war, in the harbor, were at half-mast, and the flagship *Piscataqua* fired minute-guns in memory of Ex-President BUCHANAN, Aug. 27.

The Approaching Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, which meets in this city Oct. 1 and 2 next, are in receipt of information from all parts of the United States, indicating that an immense gathering of State Governors will take place at that time, nearly all having accepted the invitation to be present. Transportation has been reduced on all the Pennsylvania railroads to one cent per mile each way. This arrangement has been followed by the Camden and Amboy, Steubenville and Indiana and Michigan Central and other railroads. The delegations will be welcomed by Mayor McMICHAEL at 3 o'clock P. M. of the first day at Independence-square. The Convention will assemble at the same place at 7 P. M., and be addressed by soldiers and sailors only. On the morning of the second day there will be a grand street parade, and in the evening a mass meeting. At the Union League House they will be addressed by civilians. The whole affair will then terminate with a torch-light procession of the "Boys in Blue" and Wide-Awake Clubs. All communications in reference to the details should be addressed to Gen. COLLIS, Chairman, Philadelphia.

Political Collision in Pennsylvania—Unprovoked Attack on Republicans.

GREENCASTLE, Penn., Sunday, Sept. 20.

Last night the Democrats held a meeting at Greencastle, and on the same night the Republicans held a meeting at Waynesboro, in Franklin County. While some of the people were returning from the meeting at Waynesboro, they encountered ten or twelve men from the Greencastle meeting, who, as they passed along, struck at the lighted torches carried by the former, and acted in such a manner as to lead some of the Waynesboro party to fear that they might be injured. The Greencastle men finally commenced an attack upon four young men in a carriage, when GEORGE BENNER, one of the four, discharged his pistol and killed a young man named LECKRON, who resided near Waynesboro, in this county.

Execution of Processes in Kentucky—Narrow Escape of a United States Marshal from Lynching.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Sept. 20.

On Thursday last United States Marshal MERIWEATHER, accompanied by fifty United States soldiers, under command of Lieut. DRURY, left Louisville to protect the Marshal and his deputies in the execution of processes in Nelson and Larue Counties. Arriving at Howard's Mills the soldiers went into camp. Mr. HOWARD, who resides at the Mills, invited Marshal MERRIWEATHER to his house to supper. He accepted the invitation, but had not finished his supper before three men entered the house with pistols in hand, and demanded his surrender. Being unarmed, he complied. They then proceeded with him toward the woods, threatening to make short work of him when they got there. Mr. HOWARD, however, overtook the party, and told them they should not hurt the Marshal. Mr. HOWARD then accompanied the Marshal to camp, where the soldiers were. After arresting CHARLES HOWARD, Mr. HOLT and JOSEPH MAHONEY, the parties charged with assisting in the outrages upon the Deputy Marshals some weeks since, and executing some summons in debt against persons in the same neighborhood, they returned to Louisville. There is beyond a doubt a regular organization in Nelson, Larue and Marion Counties to prevent the execution of any process from the United States Courts—from twenty to thirty men.

Railroad Collision at Shohok, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 20.

Last night a coal train and a freight train collided near Shohok, on the Erie Railway, Delaware Division. Both engines and a number of cars were shattered, and Conductor BROWN was injured in jumping from his train. The other persons aboard escaped unhurt. Trains were detained about ten hours.

Communication with the Sandwich Isles—Earthquake in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Sept. 18.

The steamer *Idaho* sailed to-day for Honolulu, with a cargo valued at $75,000.

Hereafter a Sandwich Island steamer will be dispatched every twenty days, instead of once a month.

A shock of earthquake was experienced yesterday at Silver Mountain and Sonora, in this State.

Fatal Railroad Casualty at Middletown, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 20.

A man named DANIEL RILEY, from Lexington, Greene County, N. Y., was killed by the cars at this place this morning. He was a tanner by trade, and about 50 years of age.

Gen. Blair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Sept. 20.

Gen. BLAIR arrived at Omaha, from the West, last night, and will leave for the East to-morrow.

Judgeship of the Nevada Supreme Court.

The Nevada Union State Convention met at Carson City Sept. 16. THOMAS FITCH was unanimously nominated for Congress and B. C. WHITMAN for Judge of the Supreme Court.

VENEZUELA.

Unwonted Tranquillity of the Republic—Peace Negotiations with the State of Zulia—Misery at Puerto Cabello.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1868.

The new Government is progressing favorably. There is no doubt this country has never had such an honest and patriotic administration.

After the fall of Puerto Cabello the garrison embarked on board the war steamers *Bolivar* and *Maparan* for Coro, there to continue their resistance, with Gen. COLINA, who was still holding out for FALCON. Gen. DRISMENDI, who, since the death of BRUZNAL, had commanded the troops at Puerto Cabello, on arriving at Coro, landed his men, but they soon abandoned him, and he was obliged to escape to Curaçao. Gen. COLINA subsequently surrendered to Gen. GALAN, of the Caracas Government, and thus ended the strife in this State.

The only point where fighting is now going on is Barquisimeto, where Gens. COLMENARES, PATINO and PEDRO M. ROJAS are sustaining a constant guerrilla warfare. But active measures are being adopted, and it is hoped that the western section will also soon be completely pacified.

Commissioners have been sent to Maracaibo to treat with President SUTHERLAND, of the State of Zulia, and try, by peaceful means, to settle matters. The Commissioners have now returned to this city, but nothing has as yet transpired as to the result of their mission. It is rumored that SUTHERLAND is willing to join the Caracas Government, provided they will not assist his private enemy, PULGAR, to invade his dominions. Others say that SUTHERLAND promises to submit to the new state of things, remaining, nevertheless, on a war footing, until Congress meets at Caracas, and keeping in his power the war steamers *Bolivar* and *Maparani*, that came from Coro and surrendered to him. It is anticipated that, in any event, the Government will come to amicable terms with SUTHERLAND, and once this is achieved, it may be assured that Venezuela will enjoy peace throughout.

Gen. JOSE TADEO LONAGAS, Commander-in Chief of the Caracas army, has returned from Puerto Cabello, owing to the improved state of his health. He arrived at La Guayra in the French war-steamer *Sarcouf*. Great misery is said to prevail at Puerto Cabello, where many houses were destroyed by the late bombardment. Business is at a complete stand-still, and a long time will elapse ere the port will recover from the effects of the siege.

Here (Caracas) the "vomito" has declared itself, and is carrying away many victims.

The elections for President of the Republic will not take place before October, when the country is expected to enjoy perfect tranquillity.

THE INDIANS.

Proclamation by the Governor of Kansas.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
TOPEKA, Sept. 14, 1868.

The recent acts of atrocity perpetrated by hostile Indians upon citizens of Kansas, with other accumulating circumstances, indicate with unerring certainty that a general Indian war is inevitable. The United States forces in this Department are too few in number to answer the emergency, and the appeals of our frontier settlers for protection and redress cannot with honor be disregarded.

The undersigned, therefore, hereby calls into active service, for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged, five companies of cavalry, to be organized from the militia of the State, for service upon the border. Each man will be required to furnish his own horse, but arms, accoutrements and rations will be furnished by Major-Gen. SHERIDAN.

One company, to be recruited in the Republican Valley, will rendezvous at Lake Sibley; one company in the Solomon Valley, will rendezvous at Ayersburg; one company will rendezvous at Salina, one company at Topeka, and the remaining company at Marion Centre.

Recruiting officers will be designated for each company, and when notice of the organization of a company shall have been received, the men will be mustered and company officers appointed. Each company will consist of not less than eighty (80) nor more than one hundred (100) enlisted men.

As the State has no funds at present from which the men hereby called into service can be paid, it is expressly understood that all claims for service must await the action of the next Legislature.

S. J. CRAWFORD, Governor.

Nominations for Congress.

O. W. ROOT, of Newport, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Kentucky Sixth District.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Wisconsin First District.

Mr. JOHN FISHER has formally accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-ninth District of this State.

The Democrats of the Kentucky Ninth District nominated Hon. JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence, for Congress on the 16th inst.

C. L. COBB has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the North Carolina First District.

The Springfield *Republican*, of Saturday, says:

"In the Congressional Districts of Massachusetts, Messrs. DAWES, BANKS, BOUTWELL, HOOPER, TWICHELL and AMES will be renominated without opposition. Mr. WASHBURN, also, is pretty sure of the nomination, and so, we fear, is Gen. BUTLER. Mr. BUFFINTON is likely to be nominated in the First District, though the friends of WILLIAM T. DAVIS do not give up hope. In the Worcester District the choice lies between Mr. BIRD and Mr. G. F. HOAR. There is some talk of running Mr. DANA against BUTLER in the Essex District, but that excellent proposal is made rather late in the campaign, and it is doubtful if Mr. DANA will consent to stand."

Hon. JOHN LYNCH's majority in the First Congressional District of Maine is 2,460. York County, which last year went Democratic, now gives him 429 majority.

Hon. A. P. ALDRICH was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the South Carolina Second District at Charleston, on Tuesday, 15th inst.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Speech of Gov. Fenton at Jamestown, N. Y.

Progress of the Campaign in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Indiana Democrats Divided and Despondent.

The Republicans United, Well Organized and Jubilant.

GOV. FENTON AT HOME.

Immense Republican Gathering at Jamestown—Fifteen Thousand People Participate—Speech of Gov. Fenton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JAMESTOWN, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.,
Saturday evening, Sept. 19, 1868.

We have just closed the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever held in this section of the State. From an early hour this morning until late in the afternoon delegations from all sections of the surrounding country poured into our village, until the numbers were swelled to fifteen thousand. An immense out-door meeting was held during the day, and another meeting at the Public Hall this evening. Among the speakers were Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. C. M. DEPEW and Gov. FENTON.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the whole day and evening. A grand torchlight procession of "Boys in Blue" is now parading the streets. You may rely on "old Chautauqua" doing her very best this Fall for the Republican cause. We mean to do better than we ever did before.

Gov. FENTON spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. FENTON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I cannot conceal from you the embarrassment I feel, on personal grounds, in coming from the capital of the State to speak to you on the political issues of this canvass. The meeting of neighbors and friends brings up associations and reflections that could best find expression in social intercourse and visit with you, and which contend against the more rugged duties relating to a political discussion. In a short time, however, almost concurrent with the close of this canvass, I am to lay aside the cares of public position and return to your midst, and then I shall not hesitate to express the obligation I am under to you, and the friendship and the gratitude I feel.

The principles involved in the political conflicts which are incident to organized society are few and not hard to be understood. The enthusiasm, excitement and acrimony of party feeling are carried to a greater extreme under a form of government like ours, than in those where there is less freedom of public opinion and a more restricted elective franchise. After all, this free, popular outburst and discussion in which our people indulge, ought to tend to greater intelligence upon controverted questions, and therefore to greater security for our rights and our liberties. In the case before us and upon which we are called to decide at the ballot-box in November, it seems to me that no one, not misled by prejudice, or ignorant of facts, need be in doubt as to what is correct in principle, or due from him in the discharge of duty. I do not mean by this that the acts of one party are all right, and of the other all wrong, for there is, doubtless, something to condemn in both, but that the purpose and general effect of the conduct of one party in a great trial period, such as that through which we are passing, are right and beneficial to the country, and of the other wrong and dangerous.

In other times the policies of parties are not apt to result in civil disorder, whatever the varying fortunes of political organizations. It is a struggle within the forms of established government, and each party alike devoted to the Union and alike lovers of liberty. But in the present contest we are not free to indulge the hope that the safety of public affairs would be equally protected and secured by the accession to power of either of the contestants. I do not say that the patriotic and eminent men connected with the Democratic Party, nor generally the members of that party, meditate embarrassment and dishonor to the Government, but that the platform of the party, the declarations of many of its representative men, and the spirit which seems to control them and animate the canvass on their part, tend strongly to this result.

You do not expect me to undertake a review of parties with reference to their adherence to or departure from the spirit and power of the Constitution. The events of our history, and the views of leading statesmen indicate an interpretation which the majority of the people willingly accept. Mr. PENDLETON, in his Bangor speech, dwells upon what he is pleased to term the philosophy of our system of government. He says it is a Union and not a unity, and he refers to the danger from centralization of power. He did not tell us that the natural deduction from his theory was that upon which secession was attempted to be justified. It is better to have declared that, while our Government is built up, maintained, conducted and defended by ourselves, there is no power within ourselves, less than a majority of all the people, that can change it, and the attempt to do it, outside of the forms prescribed, is treason and forfeiture of political privileges. Of course, I do not touch the point of successful revolution. After the fall of the Confederacy the States which composed it were disorganized communities, and while they failed to escape from their obligations by destroying the Union, they succeeded in renouncing their political rights under the Constitution, and in destroying their local State organizations. It is plain that on the dissolution of the armies, in 1865, there was no lawful local Government in any of the insurgent States; nor was there then any authority in the people of those States to regain their lost power. Having thus lost the functions of Government in the States, what power was competent to restore their lost condition? It was not in the States themselves independent of Congressional action and recognition. There was no lawful local Executive to call an election, and there was no lawful local authority to evolve an Executive. The President was competent to proclaim peace, and he doubtless had authority to hold these States under military rule until provision could be made for their reorganization under the authority of public law: but he could not institute civil Governments, for, under the Constitution, Congress alone could guarantee a republican form of government to the States. He had no power to enact or to repeal an act of Congress. Clearly these were questions for the law-making power of the Government; and to be determined not by his will, but by the will of the nation, expressed in the form prescribed by the Constitution. The policy of President JOHNSON, as disclosed, was to assume the prerogatives of Congress, and to exercise in those States the powers relinquished by the Confederate leaders. He not only proposed his own terms to them, but also to the nation, and by reinstating the rebel authority with increased political power, to confer upon them the fruits of victory. His plan embraced no less than immediate representation at Washington. It was proposed by him to restore those who had been defeated in war to the position of a governing class; ruling those whom they had recently held in bonds, and making laws for the nation which they had tried and failed to destroy. Instead of a "Union and not a unity," their doctrine plainly leads to a Union and a unity, under the direction of the President, and a centralization of power in the Executive, not authorized by the Constitution, and dangerous to the rightful authority of the law-making department of the Government. It is a policy revolting to the general sense of national justice and manhood, and hostile to the genius and practical requirements of our institutions. The manner in which the authority of reconstructing or restoring these States should be executed by Congress is another thing, and to that I shall have occasion to refer before I conclude my remarks.

DANGEROUS TENDENCIES.

I have said that the tendency of the Democratic Party was dangerous to the quiet of the country, and that the continued power of the Republican Party would strengthen social order and civil liberty. I hardly need say that the candidates of the two parties embody views of our present condition and the true mode of settlement under the Constitution, and of future progress, almost as opposite as peace and war—as irreconcilable as prosperity and adversity. It is fortunate, at least to a correct understanding of the matter, that each party in this respect is faithful to the leading ideas which marked its career from the first gun of Sumter to the close of the last session of Congress. It will not be found easy to divert the attention of the people from the true state of the question. Our party strove to maintain the nationality, to assert the integrity of the Union, and to supply the means adequate to this end; the other seemed willing to impair it by unworthy concessions, disheartening the people by magnifying its difficulties, multiplying its dangers, belittling its successes, destroying its necessary regulations, and by repeated declarations of the utter impossibility of attaining the end sought, and of the wickedness of the means employed. The one had faith and courage throughout the long dark night of war; the other deemed the war wrong and a failure. These will be recognized as some of the well-known views of the parties which lived through the war, and that continue with positions very little changed by the lessons which it taught, or by the entreaties of peace.

THE OPPOSING CANDIDATES.

The nomination of Gen. GRANT by the Republicans was alike the natural expression of their principles, and a signal mark of honor and gratitude to the great captain who led our cause through the difficulties and perils of war to a glorious triumph. It should be remarked, too, that his course throughout the war was hardly more gallant and faithful than it has since been true to the principles involved in the struggle, and wise in their application. Equal to great emergencies, and exhibiting a singleness of purpose and devotion to principle rarely equaled, his ability to administer the affairs of the Government with usefulness and honor seemed to be generally conceded, and long before the Convention he became the almost unanimous choice of our party. No one can doubt his honesty, but few even of the opposite party question his ability, and none should hesitate to give him their confidence and support who prefer the peaceful consummation of the great work, which the war, in the mysterious ways of Providence, has placed before us.

In like manner and with equal consistency with their history and objects, the Democratic Party, after a full comparison of views and mature deliberation, gave the nomination for President to HORATIO SEYMOUR. It is hardly worth while to amplify; in a word, it is sufficient to state that from the beginning the Democratic Party was opposed to the war, opposed to the means of sustaining it, and opposed to the measures which have been deemed necessary to restore the country since the war. With these party characteristics, which they have not had the patriotism or courage to shake off, Gov. SEYMOUR has been throughout in entire and hearty accord. And so it is that no man could represent them in the canvass for the Presidency with more general acceptance, as both true to them in the past, and fully approving their most dangerous tendencies for the future. With no purpose to question the motives of men, it is not too much to say that few other men could have been placed at the head of their ticket whose acts and opinions in public and political affairs would have kindled the spirit of rebellion in the South, and repudiation, both North and South, more successfully.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

The issue, then, is plain. The Republican Party accept the Southern States with their present Governments as members of the Union, and in good faith would give them all the benefits of the Constitution, and it faithfully maintains the sacred character of the public debt, created in defence of the Union. The Democratic Party denounces these Governments, and is committed to their overthrow, and as a logical result the substitution of the old, or other, though new Governments, to be under rebel control. They do not declare in favor of the payment in good faith of every obligation of the Government, and we are led to believe that if they had the authority, the terms of payment, if not the payment itself, would be jeopardized. In other words, we are confronted by a party whose spirit and teachings lead us to apprehend from their accession to power, a growing disrespect to the fundamental principle of our institutions, and a disregard of the good faith of the nation. It will be in vain that our opponents attempt to divert the discussion by charging us with debt, which their present allies made necessary, and which their own course has done so much to augment; with extravagance in which they have equally participated, and with excesses which they have helped to swell, and to which all parties in power are subject. If it was true that our party could be justly arraigned in the manner and to the extent they would have the people believe, it is still of trifling importance compared with the great principles on which the canvass rests, and which are essential to uninterrupted restoration and peace. That we have done some things which we ought not to have done, is probable, but, after all, to the everlasting honor of the Republican Party, they have shown unwearied fidelity to human freedom, to justice, to equal rights, and to the honor and perpetuity of the Republic.

Let me repeat that the question we pass upon is not mainly one of taxation and debt, although grave considerations of financial policy will continue to form interesting and important themes for discussion. We do not say that the debt is no larger than it ought to be, that taxation is most equitably distributed, and that the revenue is, in every respect, honestly and economically gathered. It may be asked, however, and the inquiry is significant, which party and which policy will, at the earliest period, reduce and discharge the debt and conduct the finances with the least derangement to the industry, credit, and prosperity of the country? The public debt has been created, and while the causes which led to it must add largely to the weight of odium resting upon the Democratic Party, the question of immediate and practical importance relates not so much to the responsibilities of the past as to the disposition of the future. How shall we meet the public debt? What temper shall we bring to the treatment of the national expenses? These are the vital considerations growing out of this subject. The maintenance of the public credit is dependent upon the preservation of the public faith. In these days, when great emergencies frequently arise, sudden and unavoidable, in the history of nations, and when rapid advance in the science of warfare has made wars so formidable and expensive, the public credit is the right arm of the national safety. It is hardly less essential than a sturdy and patriotic population; for, while we have civil commotions and wars, the munitions and means to support war are almost as indispensable as the stout and willing arms to direct them. An irreproachable credit is also a sure key to the relief of burdens. We borrow money during a period of war at a higher rate of interest than we want to pay in time of peace. But a sound credit would enable us to negotiate new loans in exchange for the old at a lower rate of interest. England formerly paid six and eight per cent. for all the money she borrowed, but now three or four per cent. will bring whatever amount is desired to supply her wants. A scrupulous maintenance of the public faith, making the public credit as good as the purest gold, is the key to financial ease, security and stability. We would put our credit on this firm foundation, and therefore the Chicago platform declares, in the highest spirit of statesmanship, for the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws.

Nor does this involve any special hardship, even when judged by the narrow standard of immediate interest. Much has been said as to whether the debt should be paid in gold or in greenbacks. It seems to me, however, that this question need not at any time assume a high degree of importance; or rather, that we may so conduct the finances as to equalize at no distant day these two classes of money, and thus to render the one almost as desirable as the other for daily transactions. While we insist upon the observance of the strictest good faith we do not propose to pay any considerable proportion of the debt at once. In the language of the Chicago platform, it is our policy to extend it over a fair period of redemption. Meanwhile it is to be hoped we shall be gradually and steadily approaching to a sound specie basis. Men recognize the truth that, as it was the exigency of war which compelled us to depart from the accustomed channel, so with the return of peace we should again seek that condition which is indispensable to healthful prosperity. It should not be so precipitate as to derange business, but by careful and prudent advances, consulting all interests and guarding all industries, and thus gradually proceed toward the necessary end. And when we have arrived at that point there will no longer be much question as to the mode of paying the debt. Greenbacks will then be equivalent to gold, and whether the creditor be paid in the one or the other will be a matter of little practical consequence either to him or the nation. Since the close of the war two hundred and sixty-seven millions have been paid on the principal of the public debt. With the reduction of taxation, this rapid liquidation cannot be continued, but the simple statement refutes the charges of infidelity to its trust freely made against the party in power. I need not say that the statements of expenditure which have been made in the high quarters of those who are advocating the election of a Democratic administration, are greatly overstated and made to convey an erroneous and unjust impression. A careful research into the reports will show that, while the expenditures, incident to the unsettled period immediately following a great war are necessarily large, the cost of the Government, outside of the interest on the public debt and the pensions and bounties which a grateful nation has justly decreed, exceeds very little the cost of the Government in the average eight years preceding the war, under Democratic rule, if we consider the inflation of prices and the increase of population. As we approach a more settled period, this cost can and should be reduced. For the next year the national appropriations are but a little over one hundred millions. Taxes have been abated in the sum of more than one hundred and fifty millions within the last three years; so it is apparent that the Republican Party tends toward retrenchment of expenses and a reduction of burdens. To no one could the cause of economy and rigid accountability be more safely intrusted than to Gen. GRANT, who, while temporarily in charge of the War Department, as at the head of the army, has shown the firm purpose to lighten the burdens of the people by systematic and wise retrenchment.

THE RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

Nor is it even a question whether the reconstruction measures are wholly right in every provision, but whether in their scope and general character they were not necessary and wise acts, to the end that loyal men should be protected and loyal Governments established. It is to be regretted that Congress has at any time been compelled to exercise unusual powers, even in the work of binding up and endeavoring to heal the bruises of our assaulted Union. But so it was during the war, because the exigency had not been anticipated and amply provided for in our Constitution and laws; and so it has been since, because the mild measures which the loyal nation proffered were again and again rejected, and thus, driven from point to point, resort was had to the military acts as the least that could be done to compel peace and prevent violence and anarchy. You can all bring to mind the conciliatory character of the proposed amendment, which was tendered in good spirit as a basis of settlement, and how the rebel element of the South and the Democratic Party North denounced it and spurned it. Moderate yet firm in our purpose, consistent and uniform in the work of restoring the Union, we had urged this measure for their acceptance. To our disappointment, the ruling element in the South continued not only to manifest a spirit of hostility, but also a purpose to oppress those who in honor and justice we were bound to protect. We warned them, as a result, that it would be the duty of Congress, by more stringent measures, to give effect to the popular will. Thus it was that the advance movement was in some measure owing to the obstinacy of our opponents, and a real necessity to depress the defiant spirit and the cruel purpose of the rebel portion of the Southern population.

Has not this scheme of reconstruction made good progress? Under it a majority of the late insurgent States have reorganized and resumed practical relations to the Union, and why now attempt to destroy or disturb it? Is it the easiest and quickest way out of our difficulties, and is it just? It is well known that the opposition of the President to the Congress has encouraged the Pro-Slavery class, and emboldened them in more and more extreme, and more and more unreasonable, if not revolutionary, doctrines. Can this state of things be remedied by the election of a President who will continue the course Mr. JOHNSON has pursued? It seems to me that on this ground alone it is clearly our duty and our interest to elect a President who will be in entire accord with the Congress. Who can doubt the hearty acquiescence of the Southern people, long before this, in the propositions of Congress, if the President had not delayed, and finally endeavored to prevent their execution or their acceptance. The next House of Representatives will be like the present one, and it comes to me with the force of conviction, that the difficulty which now hangs over us, threatening our repose and impeding our prosperity, will be cleared away by the election of Gen. GRANT. If we should fail in this it is probable we may have continued trouble; but if we succeed, as I firmly believe we shall, I look upon the future of our country as presenting no hiatus in the course toward increasing quiet, prosperity, and renown. Intelligent suffrage in the South will then soon be as general as it is equal with all classes, and a common interest in the welfare of the Government will spring up, and finally embrace those who to-day are hostile, as well as those who are friendly.

GRANT'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

I do not mean to express a doubt as to the result of this election. Those who have taken careful note of the events of our history, and our progress in passing from one to another, cannot fail to have observed the steady growth of public sentiment upon all great fundamental questions of government and of man. Let no one think that the current will turn backward. It is true there is danger at intervals that the people, weary of the strain of active political warfare, surfeited with success, and losing sight for the hour of the value of immediate enforcement of the principles which underlie the contest, may give way or seem indifferent to the result of the battle. Even if this was our case, we should soon recover the lost position, and our cause would only suffer by the delay in its triumph. The foundations of republican government would indeed be shaken when we can no longer rely upon the patriotism of the people.

THE GROWTH OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Let us look back for a moment and review this solid advance of public sentiment in demanding in our Government a more perfect embodiment of the immortal principles enunciated in our Declaration of Independence. The lessons of a century are significant, and no one can read those this country has given without feeling the firmest reliance in the wisdom and patriotism of the great body of the people. Note the step by step, often slowly, sometimes for a time to the right, sometimes to the left, yet, at last, always in the direction of human freedom. Thus the country emerged from its condition of incompleteness, so as to require modifications both numerous and radical, and finally the adoption into the Constitution of the equal liberty and citizenship of all those born or duly naturalized to American soil. Nor is it the less significant that every marked advance has been a recoil from some blow struck by the advocates of despotism against the fundamental idea that our Government is for the governed. A little more than one hundred years ago the friends of self-government met at Albany and attempted a general American Union in opposition to the exactions and aggressions of a foreign despotic Power. In 1787, the work being consummated, the public domain of the new Republic was consecrated to freedom. In 1820 the same great process was repeated, in the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, and about a third of a century after, following the rude assaults upon this national principle, the American people again proclaimed to the world, speaking through the triumph of free labor in California and Kansas, their unalterable devotion to free popular government. Should I not say that from the territorial aggrandizement sought by the slave power, came the free States of the West, and from a rebellion against the Government, of those who would have made an iniquitous system of labor the corner-stone of the Republic, has come the emancipation of four million slaves, and the enfranchisement of a race? No better illustration of the growth of public sentiment on these points can be afforded than that of our more recent history. Again and again the nation paused that the insurgent States might return. The Emancipation Proclamation, the Constitutional Amendment, the Civil Rights bill; while the intervals between these measures reveal a high sense of consideration, they also show the direction and the firmness of the growth of public sentiment when stimulated by opposition to the application of those truths which underlie our political fabric. Against this rising tide the Democratic Party has striven. Its present appeals to the worst passions and the worst prejudices will be as unavailing, I doubt not, as its previous efforts at any time during the last period of the nation's trial. I do not share in the apprehension some profess to feel, that the vital conditions of our national life give evidence of premature dissolution. Neither our political nor our civil strifes partake of the character of those which blacken the page of the history of former Republics. Theirs was a contest for territorial aggrandizement; for governmental splendor; for expansion of power; and personal ambition and religious fanaticism, each in turn offered an excuse for the aggression of power upon weakness; it was a triple index, pointing to a bloody past, a fitful present, and an unhallowed future. Ours has been, in the main, a steady pull for the broader rights of man, for still more liberal sentiments, to be faithfully embodied in the Constitution and laws. With us it has been a conflict between the great truths upon which our political system rests, and a misled opposition, somewhat allied to an odious and discarded despotism. The fierce struggles of our ancestors with the Indians for a foothold on this continent, their colonial wars with the French, their great contest for independence, the war of 1812, and the recent gigantic struggle with rebellion, illustrate the popular and tenacious idea of liberty and Union. Following well the doctrine of the fathers, we have reason to congratulate ourselves, my friends, upon the progress and stability of the principles we have sought to maintain. In the pending contest the national character is more deeply involved than in any previous one; all classes are implicated, and I suppose in the presence of so many young men, I may be pardoned for saying that no portion have a greater interest in the result than they have. The men at the head of affairs, in the nature of things, soon give up the places they occupy to those who now in early manhood enter upon the duties of our busy national career. To them will be committed the duty to promote the future common welfare, to develop with fostering care the vast and diversified, but, to a great extent, the still latent resources of the continent; to spread cultivation and civilization over its unoccupied districts; to give higher development to every form of industry, and to prevail in the benefits to be derived from the commerce of the world. It is all-important to us and to them, to their future prospects and our common fame, that they become identified at once with the party of equal rights, feeling that duties are constant, and that justice is born of heaven, and must prevail. Beginning right, men grow strong as they grow old. The value of government consists in the freedom it affords, and the protection it gives to civil rights and civil order; but it can have only what the people who compose the Government give to it. It requires constant vigilance, as well as constant fidelity. The young men have more of the spirit and enterprise that liberty inspires, as well as more years, and their reward for having engaged in this cause of ours will be correspondingly great. There is no hope, in my opinion, for a long and successful career to the Democratic Party. In defiance of the lessons that a genuine progress has written upon every leaf of our history, they have become the party of reaction. Herodotus tells us of a graminiverous animal that had long projecting horns, which when it would graze struck into the ground and prevented it from moving forward, so that it was compelled to move backward. Laying aside the comparison, which, however, will not be regarded as wholly inapplicable, it may well be said that the Democratic Party is opposed to facts, to the logic of events, and must become unenviable in the distinction which history will give to it, for its course during the past few eventful years; no less for opposition to just and necessary legislation for peace than to rapid triumphs in war.

STATE AFFAIRS.

I hope I do not weary you, but you will expect me to say something about the affairs of our State. There is, indeed, occasion for solicitude here. The debt is large; our system of internal improvements requires the most careful supervision and management; the schemes of education, prison discipline, and our numerous charitable and public institutions, should receive thoughtful consideration and such generous support as our already heavy burdens will permit. Have we anything to gain in this respect from a change? I know something of the difficulties attending the administration of our State affairs. I know how difficult it is to satisfy all the members, even of our own party; but I have learned also that a firm endeavor to protect the public interests will, in the end, always meet the approval of the people. My observation does not lead me to believe that the interests of the State and the welfare of the people would be enhanced by being placed in Democratic keeping. The party which controls in the City of New-York, and which has grossly mismanaged its affairs, and fearfully increased its burdens, would rule triumphant in the State. A review of the journals of the Legislature alone will satisfy any one, it seems to me, that we take a large risk in giving over to the Tammany Democracy the seal of State. I am personally acquainted with our candidate for Governor, and I may assure you that but few better men can be found for the trust. JOHN A. GRISWOLD is a man of large views, honest and fearless, and under his administration your Treasury and your statute-books will be safe from the excess of appropriations, local schemes and special privileges, and the credit and honor of the State fairly maintained. I did not intend to say much about other candidates, and simply refer to those on the ticket with him, and to the eminent citizen associated with Gen. GRANT, with unconcealed satisfaction, as being worthy of our confidence and hearty support. Your local candidates have been selected with care. I know Col. CAMERON to be a faithful and deserving public servant; and I mention our candidate for Congress with the most sincere approval. I will not complain if you do better for him in this district than you ever did for me. I hope you will give him 8,000 majority. You will thus strengthen him for your work at Washington, and give him increased influence in the affairs of our district, our State and our nation. Perhaps no State in the Union has a deeper interest in the result of the national canvass than ours—the canvass for President, Vice-President and members of Congress—and we will not fail in united and earnest effort, which ought to give us the victory. The wealth of New-York is large beyond that of any other State, and in equal ratio the people are concerned in the credit of the State, and the certain and honest payment of the national debt. Our immense industries are involved; the daily laborer, the capitalist, the men in the various trades and the professions, all are alike interested. Who of these men do not feel a conscious pride in the credit of New-York, and who would not blush with indignation to tarnish the honor of their growing nation by wronging its creditors? We have alike labored to keep down the debt of the State and pay off the debt of the nation. In less than three years since the war we have paid off one-tenth of the principal of what we owed, beside the extraordinary demands upon us in the way of bounties, pensions, increase of expense of our Indian service, the high prices resulting from the depreciation of paper money, and the ordinary expenses of the Government. Every widow who has a small sum deposited in the savings bank; every laborer who works by the day, month, or year; the soldier who receives a small allowance from the Government in recognition of his valor and his sacrifices on the battle-field, and the property of all is equally concerned in the maintenance of the policy of our party, upon the debt and currency question. The stability of the latter is almost a necessity to the faithful discharge of the former, and in every aspect it is an object of vital importance. It is the representative of produce and of industry, and every act which discredits it, or impairs the national ability to support it, is a crime against the people.

With prudence in all matters pertaining to the administration of Government, we need not shrug our shoulders at the weight of our burdens. In this respect we have nothing to gain, but much to fear, in allowing the Democratic Party to attain the ascendancy. Our debt is less, upon population, than that of Great Britain, and hardly more than that of several countries of the Old World which have far less ability for payment than our own. We have vast material wealth, resources, and varied industry, that surpass any other country. Our population is estimated at 100,000,000 in 1900. So, if we should only support the ordinary expenses of Government and pay the interest on the public debt during the intervening period, the amount to each person would be less than half what it is now; yet the Republican Party, acting upon the principle that each generation, as far as it is possible, should reduce the general burdens, has entered upon a moderate course for the extinguishment of the debt, which will result in entire payment within a third of a century. The great future of our country is beyond the most sanguine hopes, if we are faithful in the discharge of the trusts committed to our hands. Never with any other people were privileges so great or responsibilities so sacred.

It is a waste of time to recur at length to the conduct of the Democratic Party, running back through the last twenty years—conduct which has brought all our troubles upon us. It is presumed, that a collection of events so essential to be known by every American citizen has not been neglected by you. I cannot, however, forbear to mention the so-called compromise measures of 1850, and how the Democratic Party told us, at the Baltimore Convention in 1852, that they would thereafter resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt be made. And yet how, in 1854, they destroyed the Missouri restriction in the interest of Slavery; the violence they instigated and the blood they shed in Kansas for its establishment, and how they attempted to enforce the Lecompton Constitution with its sanction of human bondage up in that young and liberty-devoted State.

It is no time for passion; I make no attempt at exaggeration, and, therefore, speak calmly of the past, and appeal to you in sober seriousness of the future. In the nature of things, there can be no disfranchised class in this country. Even the late Rebels, as a class, are not excluded from the ballot box. Those who are disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment will ere long be restored by the generosity of Congress; but I warn you, my friends, against placing power very soon in the hands of men who have so recently assailed the Government they had sworn to support, and those, who, because they did not then denounce them as rebels, now have their almost undivided support; against placing power in the hands of men who undervalue the financial good faith and honor of the nation.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Ohio Pendletonians Lukewarm in Support of Seymour—The Republicans Still Confident and at Work—The Soldiers and Tanners of Alleghany County and Western Pennsylvania.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1868.

The election news from Maine will have a glorious effect upon the Republicans of this State, who are determined to roll up a good round majority in October. They feel the importance and the singleness of the issue which the Democracy, through their platform and through their candidate for Vice-President present; and as in Maine, so in this State, all true lovers of peace and union are rallying under the banner of GRANT and COLFAX. Never before have I seen such unanimity and perfect system in the prosecution of a political campaign. I have seen larger and more demonstrative mass meetings than have been thus far held, but it must be apparent to every one that thorough township and district organization is more effective and telling at the ballot-box. This work has been vigorously prosecuted, and in many counties the Central Committee can tell within a few votes the result.

Township and town meetings have been held frequently, and the "squad drill" of the campaign is now about over. This month and October, up to the day of election, will witness some of the largest mass conventions held since 1860. The State Central Committee have made a series of appointments of this nature for the most popular and effective speakers, to take place between now and the Tuesday of the election, and I predict that these meetings will demonstrate finally and conclusively that the people of this great soldier State are heartily and largely in favor of GRANT.

There can be no question but that the defeat of PENDLETON at New-York has greatly dispirited the Democracy, and taken from the masses all enthusiasm and life. He was the pride and boast of the Ohio Democracy. They organized great clubs and made preparations to ratify his expected nomination with great demonstrations of power and enthusiasm. I have talked with Democrats well informed, and usually active and efficient in party work, who practically admit that the defeat of PENDLETON was a great blow to their party in this State, and who now concede the State to GRANT. These same men are earnest and ready to show me by the most convincing figures that "Young Greenbacks" could have carried the State by a good majority. Although PENDLETON is canvassing the State pretty thoroughly, and assuming to be very enthusiastic in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, he fails to impart his affected enthusiasm to his followers or to inspire them with that confidence in succes which his own name as a leader would have guaranteed. This disaffection, if such it can be called, may not show itself in the outward demonstrations of the party—their mass conventions are well attended and noisy enough—but every man who looks closely into the party machinery, or observes the disposition and temper of the voters, will surely be impressed with what I have noticed. This feeling is only akin to that openly developed and boldly manifested in Indiana, where the controversy between the Pendleton and Hendricks men has already resulted in the expulsion of PENDLETON's friend from the Central Committee.

This apathy on the part of the Pendletonians, and the thorough unity and the vigorous work of the Republicans, inspires the latter with confidence that their majority will be large in October and still larger in November, for though the vote will be heavy in October, it will be heavier in November when all the indifferent will vote, and the floating vote be settled on the winning side.

In Pennsylvania the work is not the less earnest because less demonstrative. I know only of my own knowledge of Western Pennsylvania, where the Republicans are strongest and best organized. The County of Alleghany will outdo even her old Whig majorities. The recent demonstration of the sol

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HERMITS. By Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Whether or not the old anchorets would be much obliged to Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY for drawing the memory of each from the secular hermitage of ages in which it was reposing, it is certain he has in this way done for them what few *litterateurs* in our day would care to do, or, if they tried, could do half so well. People taking up a book on that rather uninviting theme of the Christian hermits and saints would suppose it must be very dull; and certainly our discursive friend, "the general reader," need not expect to be "thrilled," or even greatly absorbed, by anything he may find here. Nevertheless, the theme is by no means a barren one; and thinkers and those who read for information will be interested in the history of the men who, if not the authors, are in a great degree the shapers and finishers of our faith. They have done some strange and daring things and said a great many remarkable words which the world would not willingly let die. For instance, St. Antony, a very kindhearted man, being asked by some persons who visited his cell how they might be saved, replied by quoting the gospel and saying, if a man should smite them on one cheek they should turn the other also. To this they demurred. They could not do that. "Then let them smite you again on the same cheek," returned the Saint. But the unreasonable sinners said they could not do that either. "Then," exclaimed the Saint, "do not return evil for evil—don't strike back." But the unhappy men could not even agree to that. Whereupon the baffled Saint turned round to a disciple and said, "Go, get these men something to eat; they are rather weak in their Christianity—I see that." He then told them he would go aside and pray heartily for their better condition. This is a very happy sort of anecdote. Mr. BEECHER himself could not have said or done anything better.

Another story is told of St. Antony. His hermit friend Eulogius came to him to complain of a wretch whom he had saved from starvation and sheltered for years, and who, in return, did nothing but abuse and slander him; for which he (Eulogius) said he was now going to turn him out. But Antony grew angry to hear this resolution, and said God would not allow the man to be cast out; but get some one else to take care of him. When he had thus taken Eulogius aback, St. Antony went and took the scurrilous man in hand. "Thou elephantiac, foul with mud and dirt, not worthy of the third Heaven! wilt thou not cease shouting thy blasphemies against God? How darest thou say such injurious things against Christ?" Having frightened *him*, too, he got them both together again. An interesting biography is that of Simeon Stylites, who lived for a great many years at the top of a pillar—the Saint about whom Mr. TENNYSON has written such a very characteristic poem:

"Good people, you do ill to kneel to me.
What is it I have done to merit this?
It may be I have wrought some miracles,
And cured some halt and maimed; but what of that?
It may be no one, even among the saints
Can match his pains with mine; but what of that?"

Mr. KINGSLEY takes a great deal of trouble to explain, in a natural and probable way, the prodigies recorded in the biographies of those old anchorets; and he certainly succeeds somewhat better with the men of the present generation than he could with the people of the former ages; and the venerable hermits themselves would perhaps be very little obliged to him for his pains in trying to crop and pare away the supernatural growths that have gathered around them in the course of time. It is a great mistake of many good Christians, that effort to remove the supernatural from their profession of faith, seeing that the Christian dispensation is professedly a thing that transcends the common laws of nature. This, we think, is one of Mr. KINGSLEY's weak points. He has a notice of St. Patrick among his other Saints:

"Ireland was then the 'Isle of Saints.' Three orders of them were counted by later historians—the bishops, (who seem not to have had necessarily territorial dioceses,) with St. Patrick at their head, shining like the sun; the second, of priests, under St. Columba, shining like the moon, and the third, of bishops, priests and hermits, under Colman and Aidan, shining like the stars. Their legends, full of Irish poetry and tenderness, and not without touches here and there of genuine Irish humor, lie buried now, to all save antiquaries, in the folios of the Bollandists and Colgan; but the memory of their virtue and beneficence, as well as of their miracles, shadowy and distorted by the lapse of centuries, is rooted in the heart and brain of the Irish peasantry; and who shall say altogether for evil? For with the tradition of their miracles has been entwined the tradition of their virtues, as an enduring heirloom for the whole Irish race, through the sad centuries which part the era of saints from the present time. We see the Irish women kneeling beside some well, whose waters were hallowed, ages since, by the fancied miracle of some mythic saint, and hanging gaudy rags (just as do the half-savage Buddhists of the Himalayas) upon the bushes round. We see them upon holy days crawling on bare and bleeding knees around St. Patrick's cell, on the top of Croagh Patrick, the grandest mountain, perhaps, with the grandest outlook, in these British Isles, where stands still, I believe, an ancient wooden image, said to have belonged to St. Patrick himself, and where, too, hung till late years (it is now preserved in Dublin) an ancient bell—such a strange little oblong bell as the Irish saints carried with them to keep off demons; one of those magic bells which appear, so far as I am aware, in no country save Ireland and Scotland till we come to Tartary and the Buddhists: such a bell as came down from Heaven to St. Senan; such a bell as St. Fursey sent flying through the air to greet St. Cuandy at his devotions when he could not come himself; such a bell as another saint, wandering in the woods, rang till a stag came out of the covert and carried it for him on his horns. On that peak, so legends tell, St. Patrick stood once, in the spirit and power of Elias—after whom the mountain was long named—fasting, like Elias, forty days and forty nights, and wrestling with the demons of the storm, and the snakes of the fen, and the Peishta-More, the gigantic monster of the lakes, till he smote the evil things with the golden rod of Jesus, and they rolled over the cliff in hideous rout, and perished in the Atlantic far below."

There is also a notice of ST. BRENDAN, whose name in Irish means "the edge or end of the world," and who passed out from Kerry into the Atlantic many hundred years before COLUMBUS in search of "the land promised to the Saints." This voyage was a popular narrative of the middle ages; for some distant land of the extreme West was the immemorial legend and longing of the Celtic world—corresponding to the Elysium of the Latins and the *Sheol* of the Hebrews. An old narrative of BRENDAN's voyage was written in Latin, and a translation of it in old French verse may be found by the curious reader in the Astor Library.

This book of *The Hermits* gives, in little space an excellent idea of the monks and anchorets of the first ages, according to the received notions. But Mr. KINGSLEY has only touched his theme on the surface, so to speak. He has not gone to the immemorial origin and source of that hermit life. He and all the rest suppose it grew with Christianity. But it was one of the most singularly-marked features of Paganism from the beginning of time—a fact from which the minds of Pagans and Christians alike have turned away, wishing to slur it over and leave it in silence forever. The earliest temples in the world were "cave temples," openings in the ground, mounted with rocks, and accompanied everywhere, all over the world, by stumps of pillars. "Cave and pillar," shaped and raised on the ground, had a number of names—among which may be mentioned *Carnac*, *Ouldhee*, *Shetanac*, (Stonehenge,) *Cromlec*, (Erbelow,) *Ongcur*, (Temple in Cambodia,) *Gadhir*, *Petra* or *Mithra*, &c. In these caves, beside these pillars, resided the priests of paganism for thousands of years. The demons that went into the swine came very appropriately from the *taphs* or tombs of the *Gadhireans*, as may be read in the Gospels. The Essenes were of the same sort; for they were accustomed to pass their time in hermitages and sequestered places. The Hebrew prophets before them had those habits of hermit life—general all over the East. Christ himself went and abode for some time in a desert hermitage; and some of the writers of the early ages asserted he belonged to the sect of the Essenes. This is a highly interesting subject, only hastily glanced at here—one that would task the learning of a BOCHART, and the fearless acumen of a GIBBON, which last is a quality BOCHART very much wanted.

Those hermits and hermitages were essentially pagan; for the cave was a *temple* before it was a *gite* or abode. Our name for it, *cell*, (kell,) is "temple," in all Oriental speech, and in Irish. There is another fact well calculated to arrest the attention of every student of antiquity, viz.: that every one of these "cave temples of the pagans all over the world had the sacrosanct emblem of the Cross! thousands of years before the reign of the Emperor Tiberius. The anchorets of Christianity (named from that old "ground-temple" which bears the old name still in Cambodia) were found in possession of the same emblem. It is a curious consideration, and one that Mr. KINGSLEY should have treated in a profounder spirit of investigation. He should have remembered the old hermitage of "the brook Cherith" and the cave of the Sybil who brought up the phantom of Samuel at the bidding of Saul.

Fall Announcements.

TICKNOR & FIELDS.

These publishers announce for the Holidays several very elegant books. The most important of these will be DICKENS' *Christmas Carol*, superbly illustrated from designs by SOL. EYTINGE, engraved on wood by ANTHONY. EYTINGE has no superior in the department of book illustration, and ANTHONY is one of the best wood engravers in the world. Between them they will make a book which every admirer of DICKENS will be compelled to buy. TICKNOR & FIELDS will also bring out an elegant edition of TENNYSON's *Locksley Hall*, for which Mr. WILLIAM HENNESSY has made a number of beautiful drawings. They are engraved by Mr. ANTHONY. Another attractive book will be an illustrated edition of *The Poetry of Compliment and Courtship*. This charming collection of love poetry will be issued in an enlarged and revised form, with the addition of ten steel vignettes, several of which have been engraved under the auspices of the National Bank Note Company by Mr. WM. E. MARSHALL, the well-known engraver of the portrait-heads of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and GRANT. The collection is in many respects the most complete in the language, and in its new form will be one of the pleasantest of Christmas books.

TICKNOR & FIELDS will also publish this Fall the following works: *The New-England Tragedies*, by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW; *Old Town Folks*, by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE; The American Journal of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE; *If, Yes, and Perhaps*, by EDWARD EVERETT HALE; *The Red-Line Whittier*, complete edition of WHITTIER's poems, illustrated; *Longfellow's Complete Poems*, popular edition, illustrated; *On the Wing*, a book for young sportsmen, by JOHN BUMSTEAD, with suitable illustrations; *Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living*, by WASHINGTON PHELPS; *The Gates Ajar*, by E. STUART GLADDEN; A New Narrative Poem, by ROBERT BROWNING; *Poems*, by LUCY LARCOM.

Among their publications for children will be *Cast Away in the Cold*, by I. I. HAYES, illustrated; *The King's Lily and Rosebud*, by Mrs. A. M. DIAZ, illustrated; *The Flower and the Star*, by W. J. LINTON, the eminent wood engraver, with pictures drawn and engraved by the author.

The Atlantic Almanac for 1869 will be a superb annual. It will contain four articles by "Ik Marvel," a sketch by Mrs. STOWE, a story by EDWARD EVERETT HALE, two familiar lectures on the human body by Dr. HOLMES, and articles by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, CHARLES JAMES SPRAGUE, WASHINGTON GLADDEN, EDMUND MORRIS, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and others, and an unusual variety of important Astronomical matter by Mr. C. S. PEIRCE. The colored illustrations will be from paintings by the well-known artists J. G. BROWN, SAMUEL COLMAN and E. W. PERRY. Other illustrations from original designs by HOPPIN, DARLEY, EYTINGE, FENN, WAUD, HITCHCOCK and others, will render the number as attractive in pictures as in literature.

SCRIBNER & CO.

This firm will publish during this season a large number of elegant and valuable works. Among them will be a superbly illustrated edition of Dr. HOLLAND's *Kathrina*. It will contain over seventy illustrations, executed in the highest style of art, from original drawings by W. J. HENNESSY and C. C. GRISWOLD, engraved by W. J. LINTON, on large paper, uniform with *Bitter-Sweet* and *Folk Songs*. They will also publish the following works: *My Farm at Edgewood*, by DONALD G. MITCHELL, ("Ik Marvel,") illustrated with numerous photographs by ROCKWOOD, and with plans, &c.; *The Human Intellect*, with an introduction upon psychology and the human soul, by Prof. NOAH PORTER, of Yale College; *Love as a Law*, a treatise on moral science, by MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., President of Williams College; *Chips from a German Workshop*, essays on the science of religion, on mythology, traditions and customs, by MAX MULLER, M. A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; *Moral Uses of Dark Things*, by HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., uniform with *The New Life, Nature and the Supernatural, Work and Play*, &c.; *An Introduction to the Study of English Literature*, by Prof. H. N. DAY, of New-Haven; *Household Book of English Poetry*, with notes, selected and arranged by RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, Archbishop of Dublin; *English Past and Present*, by the same—a new edition, revised by the author; *Travels and Adventures in South and Central America*, by Don RAMON PAEZ—illustrated with thirteen full-page and numerous smaller engravings; *Garland of Poetry for the Young*, by Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND—a new edition of the School Girl's Garland of Poetry; *The Land and its Story*; or, *Lectures on the Sacred Historical Geography of Palestine*, by N. C. BURT, D. D., author of *The Far East, Hours among the Gospels*, &c.

G. P. PUTMAN & CO.

have in preparation a series of popular works by the best authors of France and Germany, translated expressly for their "Popular Library of European Literature." Among the earliest volumes will be the following: *The Amazon*, a novel, from the German of FRANZ DINGELSTEDT; *Anne Severin*, from the French of Mme. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN, author of *A Sister's Story*; *Madame de Stael*, an historical novel, from the German of ARNELY BÖLTE; *The Countess Ghisela*, a novel, from the German of E. MARLITT, author of *The Old Mam'selle's Secret*.

The same firm will also publish *Personal Recollections of Lord Byron*, by Mme. BOISSY, (late Countess GUICCIOLI.)

T. B. PETERSON & CO.

announce for this month *Mabel's Mistake*, a new novel, by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS; *The Last Athenian*, translated by WM. W. THOMAS, Jr., from the Swedish of VICTOR RYDBERG; *The White Scalper*, by GUSTAVE AIMARD; *The Red Court Farm*, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD; and *Across the Atlantic*, by Dr. C. H. HAESELER.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

will shortly publish a new and abridged edition of Dr. SAMSON's *Elements of Art Criticism*, a pretentious work of very little real value; a new edition of Dr. JOHNSON's *Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia*; *Art and Song*, with steel-plate illustrations from drawings by TURNER, DAVID ROBERTS, W. COLLINS, and other eminent artists; *Among the Arabs, a Narrative of Adventures in Algeria*, by G. NAPHEGYI, M. D., &c., author of *The Album of Language, History of Hungary, La Cueva del Diablo*, &c.; *Ab-sa-ra-ka, Home of the Crows*, being the experience of an officer's wife on the Plains, marking the vicissitudes of peril and pleasure during the first occupation of the Powder River route to Montana, 1866-67, and the Indian hostility thereto, with outlines of the national features and resources of the land; tables of distances and other aids to the traveler; illustrated with maps and wood engravings; *Journal of the Voyage of H. M. S., The Galatea, Round the World*, under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

—*Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons.*—In another column will be found the advertisement of a new enterprise, which will be likely to attract many supporters. Mr. BEECHER's Plymouth Church discourses have always been so free and lifelike in their dealings with religious principles, and so powerful and practical in their application to the affairs of every-day life, that they have not only given him a regular congregation of nearly 3,000 twice a Sunday for twenty years past, but have been exceedingly acceptable to many thousands who read them afterward in various journals. Messrs. J. B. FORD & Co. have undertaken the weekly publication of them in pamphlet form, of which we have seen a specimen copy. It is handsomely printed in large, clear type, easy to read and well-suited for keeping and binding. These will probably acquire a peculiar impetus this Fall from the probability of Mr. BEECHER's following his usual custom of dealing plainly and pointedly with topics of public interest.

Musical Notes.

—As the Autumn closes in, our music publishers are becoming more active, and the past fortnight has witnessed the issue of quite a large number of novelties and new editions of familiar works. The latter, be it said, are best deserving of consideration. Thus, the fresh issues of songs with piano or flute accompaniment, include, under the head of "Les Petits Concerts," and published by DITSON & Co., some pleasant *capriccios* for piano, by EGGHARD, and several songs by ROBERT FRANZ. Among the latest novelties issued by the same firm we notice a "Grand Military March," by Signor BRIGNOLI; a neat contralto song, "Upon the Danube River," by HAMILTON AIDE; an interesting melody by CARLO PEDROTTI, prefaced by a pretentious recitative, and called "La Notta é Placida;" "The Woodland Stream," by W. WRIGHTON, a piece of average merit; "Nelly," a weak ballad, by JANE SLOMAN TORRY; and "Elsie Vane," an ordinary production, due to G. A. VEAZIE. Messrs. DITSON & Co. publish all the Lingard songs, which are, just at present, the most popular of their kind.

—Messrs. WILLIAM A. POND & Co. send forth few positive novelties, but present works of recognized merit in a particularly tasteful shape. "Les Folles," a very brilliant, if rather unsubstantial galop, by E. KETTERER, and a series of favorite compositions by EGGHARD, among the latest of which we may mention a showy composition entitled "Feuilles d'Or," are cases in point, and are brought out in admirable style. Messrs. POND & Co. are now publishing a standard edition of studies for the piano-forte, selected from the works of BERENS, BERG, CRAMER, CZERNY, DUVERNOY, KOHLER, and other musicians of repute, which commends itself for its worth and form to students. The minor publications of the firm comprise an exquisite notturno by SCHUMANN, a further addition selected from the productions of JULES HESS, to the "Morceaux Brilliants par des Compositeurs Favoris," and a song of ordinary character, called "He came when the Autumn was closing."

—Messrs. BOOSEY & Co., the popularity of whose cheap publications is likely to be as enduring as it was immediate, continue their good work, which we are glad to see proving remunerative. The latest additions to their large collection, are the complete piano scores (printed in the usual excellent form and at the usual moderate price) of BEETHOVEN's "Fidelio," DONIZETTI's "Lucrezia Borgia," and ROSSINI's "Barbiere." The contents of several other numbers are indicated by their titles, viz.: "Twenty Ballads by Popular Composers;" "Fifteen Favorite Duets;" "Soprano Songs by Italian and English Composers;" "Popular Dance Music;" "Twenty Ballads," &c. In cheapness and neatness these publications are unsurpassed.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The loyal soldiers and sailors of California are organizing to aid in the election of Gen. GRANT. An address from the State Central Committee presents the issue clearly in these words: "It is unfortunate for the peace of the country that leading men of the Democratic Party have not manifested a willingness to accept the results of the war as conclusive. Had they accepted the situation and secured, as their choice for Chief Executive Officer of the nation, a citizen who gave an honest support to the Government during the rebellion, your honor as late soldiers would not have been publicly menaced, and no remaining hostility on your part toward men of the "Southern Confederacy," or their allies, would have required you to participate as a class in the approaching political contest. But you are now called upon to assume a position as positive as your record. The election of Gen. U. S. GRANT to the Presidency will avert national anarchy, confusion and war."

Dr. J. B. ENGLISH, of Owen County, has been nominated as the Union Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Kentucky. The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says: "Almost alone in the Gibraltar of the rebel Democracy of this State, he has stood forth the faithful sentinel of constitutional principles and free government, unconquered and unconquerable by the masses pitted against him. Ever faithful to his Government in her days of trial, of firm resolution, fixed faith, gallant bearing, and unimpeachable integrity, he is the man to lead Republicans in the charge upon treason. We remember, in the State Convention of 1867, when the name of Owen County was called, the sturdy form of Dr. ENGLISH, his head white with the snows of many Winters, erected itself, and in a strong voice, 'mid the cheers of the Convention, he answered to the call, saying, 'I represent Owen, but God knows whether I will ever get back there alive.'"

The Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana has issued an appeal beseeching the whites to refrain from all acts of violence until the election in November is past. They say: "We ask you to bear all, and suffer all, for the sake of our friends in the North and West, who are fighting the battle of freedom and civilization for us. Be patient in the faith and belief that the day of our deliverance is at hand."

The Missouri State Radical Republican Committee announce that the organization of the party in that State is now more thorough than ever before; and they call upon the friends of GRANT and COLFAX to make the contest short, sharp and decisive; to put all the vigor of a six months' canvass into six weeks of combined and intense effort. With that victory will surely be won.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the votes of the people of the West will not be appreciably affected by the greenback clamor, and it predicts that the Western States will disappoint the Democrats even more than the Eastern, and will roll up grander majorities than ever for GRANT, Peace and a Government of law.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that a dozen foreigners were fraudulently naturalized in that city a few days ago, and that such frauds are perpetrated daily throughout Pennsylvania. It is nearly time that the Republicans of that State adopted some effective means to put a stop to it.

The Trenton *Gazette* promises good news from Jersey next November. It says that while GRANT and COLFAX rally to their standard all that is most patriotic in the State, JOHN I. BLAIR, the candidate for Governor, gathers strength every day, and all the candidates for Congress add strength to the ticket.

The Republicans throughout Maryland are thoroughly organizing, particularly in Baltimore City and the western counties of the State. In many election districts Grant clubs have been formed and others are in process of formation. The soldiers are also actively participating in the canvass, and through their associations are doing good work.

Gens. Sickles and Hartranft, Senators Wilson and Cameron, Ex-Gov. Curtin, Messrs. James O. Putnam, George V. Lawrence and Benj. H. Brewster, and Capt. Fred. Schluembach, are to address the Republican mass meeting in Erie, Penn., on Thursday, 24th inst.

St. Lawrence County has been canvassed, and promises for Gen. GRANT the largest majority ever given any candidate there for President. Its loyal people found him the best man when the country was racked by war, and they now believe him to be the best man to secure peace.

A New-Hampshire lady, who has a farm which she much desires to sell, absolutely refused to dispose of it to a Democrat, although he offered her full price. She says she wants no more of that kind of folks in that town.

The Republican Conventions of Maryland to nominate candidates for Congress meet on the 24th inst. to select candidates. The First, Second and Third Districts meet in Baltimore City; the Fourth at Frederick and the Fifth at Annapolis Junction.

A telegram from Columbus says that Ex-Secretary STANTON has telegraphed to the Union State Committee of Ohio, that he cannot now tell when he could return to that State, and that his present wish is that no appointments be made for him to address meetings.

The Republican State Committee of North Carolina have appointed Gen. BYRON LAFLIN, of Pitt, and Hon. JOSEPH W. HOLDEN, of Wake, electors for the State at large.

The citizens of Minnesota are to vote on the question of negro suffrage at the election in November. The vote is to be on the same ballot as the general ticket.

In a single club that paraded on Tuesday night, at the Union League meeting in Philadelphia there marched twenty-five men who voted the Democratic ticket last Fall.

The Tennessee State Democratic Executive Committee have resolved upon a vigorous and active prosecution of the campaign in that State.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, is unable to fill the appointments made for him in Michigan, as he is quite ill, and unable to leave home.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the doctrine of the people of that State in 1860 was, that they owed allegiance to the United States Government only because the State of Virginia had commanded them to obey the laws of that Government, and that when Virginia should command them no longer to respect those laws, they would still be bound to obey Virginia. It therefore argues that Gen. LEE broke no oath when he went into "rebellion" against Black Republicanism; that he simply did his duty. Now it says, "the power of the sword has destroyed the right of secession, as it had previously in the history of the world destroyed many another cherished right. Virginia now has *no more right* to secede from the Union than Ireland has to secede from England, or Hungary from Austria, or Crete from Turkey, or Poland from Russia."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* calls upon the Southern Press to expose "the half-dozen or more of shameless men who have borne false witness against their countrymen," and who have declared in favor of the election of Gen. GRANT. It enumerates them thus: "The judicial demagogue of North Carolina, Judge PEARSON, the brazen BOTTS, the disgusting WICKHAM, the silly BOLLING, the recreant ORR, SPEED of Kentucky, BROWN of Georgia, and last, though not least, Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET, now wearing the livery of the Greeleys and Sumners, the Wilsons and the Phillips. We must expose these renegades and liars, who are trying to betray our miserable people to worse evils than those they have already endured."

The Lagrange (Ga.) *Reporter*, while protesting that it deprecates a collision, urges that if it must needs come, the first blow be aimed at "the mean white scoundrels—carpet-baggers and scalawags—who have made every effort to array the negro against the white race, by false and devilish teaching, as inculcated by the late speeches of JOE BROWN and JIM JOHNSON at Atlanta. Let such men be the first to receive the blow—the righteous retribution of an outraged people. Let them be fully and unreservedly advised of this determination on our part, in order that they may not act without warning."

The Mobile *Tribune* holds up to the ridicule of its readers, a poor, illiterate negro in that city, who at a recent meeting there said that God would feed his black people who were discharged by their employers for voting the Republican ticket. Democrats of Mobile who, as the *Tribune* says, attended the meeting in large numbers in anticipation of fun, as well as the readers of that paper, must have curious ideas of what constitutes "fun," if they can find a source of merriment in the earnest faith of this simple-hearted freedman.

Judge ENGLISH, of Little Rock, Ark., recently made a speech there, urging the white men to take the oath, that they may vote at the next election, arguing that an oath forced upon them by compulsion or duress will not be binding after the law prescribing it shall have been repealed. An Arkansas Democratic paper, the Van Buren *Press*, reports his concluding words as follows: "Go, my friends, and swear early and, fighting the devil with fire, *vote numerously and late.*"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Woman's Rights in Mount Vernon—The Question Tested—A Tempest in a Teapot.

Last Tuesday evening a woman's suffrage meeting was held at the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, when the assertion was made that nearly two-thirds of the real estate of the village was held by women, either as widows, spinsters or wives. It was insisted that as women were compelled to pay taxes they should have a voice in voting upon appropriations of the village money, and that a meeting was to be held on Saturday for the purpose; that a committee of ladies would be on hand to claim the right of female property-holders to vote, or at least to see that no man voted who did not own property.

When Saturday evening arrived, Washington Hall was attended by about 250 people, a dozen of whom only were ladies. The meeting was called to order, and was requested to elect a chairman. Mrs. MACDONALD, a lady who advocated the female suffrage movement, was proposed, but not seconded, and Mr. WM. PEMBERTON, President of the village, was selected. As a specimen of the mode in which village taxes are raised, the following is the call read by the Clerk at the bidding of the Chairman:

"Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the village of Mount Vernon will be held at Washington Hall, in said village, on Saturday evening, Sept. 19, 1868, at 8 o'clock, at which meeting said inhabitants will be called upon to vote in respect to raising, by a general tax upon the taxable property of said village, the following sums of money for the following specific purposes: $3,000 for highway purposes; $200 for repairing crosswalks; $125 for printing public laws and ordinances; $500 for officers of corporation; $1,500, repairing and making sidewalks; $100, office rent and fuel; $75, rent of truck-house; $100, counsel fees; $200, restraining cattle."

Mr. QUACKENBUSH stated that there were twenty miles of streets in the village, twice that number of gutters, and a large number of drains and culverts, and that the trustees only asked for enough to pay for a single mile. Property had increased during the past year more than in the entire previous eight years, and it was desirable that through proper improvements it should continue increasing. Some gentlemen of New-Rochelle had lately bought land on the outskirts of that village, which they intended laying out as a park, at a cost of $75,000, and had set an example of enterprise to the entire neighborhood.

Mr. B. S. LAW said he held in his hand a paper containing the names of one hundred ladies, and that their husbands had hitherto been in the habit of coming and voting upon appropriations as if the property stood in their own names. He was opposed to that.

The Chairman, without paying attention to Mr. LAW's remarks, announced that a voter should be a person holding real estate, and that the Clerk would proceed to call the names. The Clerk asked him privately if the men only were to be called. The Chairman replied, "Certainly." The votes were then called for upon the first clause, of expending $3,000, and the yeas predominated. At the close Mr. LAW then asked the Chairman if the names of all taxpayers in the village had been called. He held those of a hundred ladies in his hands, some of them the heaviest tax-payers in the village, and no mention had been made of them. Mr. QUACKENBUSH then read a clause of the charter, saying that no person should vote at any meeting for raising appropriations unless also qualified to vote for village officers. Mr. QUACKENBUSH added, that as a clause in the village charter only allowed men to vote for officers, the matter was settled.

As calling the names for the $3,000 appropriation had been rather tedious, the Chairman said that the minor amounts should be voted on by acclamation, and proceeded to call the yeas and nays upon the appropriation of $75 for a truck-house. At this moment Mr. CHARLES F. WINGATE arose, saying that he stood as attorney for four ladies of the village, Mrs. FERGUSON, Mrs. FARRAR, Mrs. SEAMER and Mrs. CLARKE, who conjointly owned property to the extent of $60,000, and claimed the right to vote as representatives of that property. He held the charter of the village in his hand, and asserted that there was nothing in its contents denying the right of women to vote upon appropriations. Quite a scene ensued. Mr. WINGATE was told that he was not a voter, nor even a resident, and had no right to speak on the subject. Cries were heard of "turn him out," "kick him out," which Mr. WINGATE bore with great impassibility, and a general uproar took place. One man told the Chairman that Mr. WINGATE had no more right to vote than his cat, upon which a furious series of cat-calls and hisses arose. Mr. QUACKENBUSH then again read the clause of the village charter, which permitted only those to vote for appropriations who were privileged to vote for officers; whereupon Mr. WINGATE asserted that there was nothing in the charter which prevented their voting for officers. "Nothing but the State law," said the Chairman, and proceeded to read a clause to the effect that males only should vote for town, city or village officers. Mr. WINGATE said that was precisely what he and the ladies whom he represented wished to know, and both he and they were now satisfied. The question being clearly settled he sat down, and voting by acclamation upon the remaining appropriations was proceeded with.

Fire in Bergen City—Loss $22,000—Partly Insured—Scarcity of Water.

In our last issue some particulars were given in reference to an extensive fire in Bergen City. Since then other matters have come to light from which it would appear the burning was the act of an incendiary, for the flames were first seen to issue from an unoccupied house, one of a block of seven frame buildings recently erected by Mr. PRINGLE, a plumber in Jersey City. AID BOWERS, of the Bergen Police force, gave the alarm, and in a short time Lafayette Engine No. 2 arrived, and was at work pouring two streams of water on. This checked the flames, but unfortunately the cistern from which the water was obtained got exhausted, and the engine had consequently to cease working. The flames then gained headway, and passed from building to building, until finally all were enveloped. In the meantime six other companies had arrived, and formed lines by which they passed buckets of water to an engine, and thus stayed the fire to a great extent. But their efforts were useless as an entire check, and ere an hour had elapsed the buildings could not possibly be saved.

The firemen next endeavored to save the adjoining dwellings, and for this purpose they determined on completely removing a long one-story frame house which connected the burning ruins to the houses in danger. This they successfully accomplished by turning over and over, and thus removing far away the connecting link, which was owned by a Mr. WEEKS. By this means the flames were prevented from spreading, and it is a singular matter that the house thus so unskillfully removed is not in the least injured. Mr. PRINGLE's loss is $21,000 on buildings, partly covered by an insurance of $14,000, divided equally between the Jersey City, the State and the Home Insurance Companies. Mr. HOWELL, the occupant of the house next to where the fire broke out, lost $400 worth of furniture; no insurance. Mr. JAMES, who occupied No. 5, lost $200 worth of furniture, and Mr. PRINGLE, occupying No. 13, lost $500 worth of furniture; fully insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Jersey City. The fire continued up to 3 o'clock in the morning, and it was long subsequent to this before the engine companies had left for their homes.

Special Meeting of the New-York Yacht Club.

A special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, called by order of the Commodore, H. G. STEBBINS, to take action in relation to the late Commodore, EDWIN A. STEVENS, was held at the Club-house, Clifton, S. I., on the 18th inst., Vice-Commodore JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., presiding.

A committee to draw up resolutions was appointed by the presiding officer, consisting of CHARLES H. STEBBINS, L. R. JEROME and STUART M. TAYLOR.

On motion, the Secretary was added to said committee. After having retired, the committee returned and reported to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, which were approved and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A passing tribute of respect to the memory of the late Commodore EDWIN A. STEVENS was expressed by a portion of the members of the New-York Yacht Club, upon receiving intelligence of his death during the recent annual cruise of the squadron; and

Whereas, The honored subject of their regrets, and the known feelings of the large number of the members of the Club not present upon the occasion, required that opportunity should be afforded for a full participation of all the members in proceedings commemorative of the deceased at a future meeting of the Club, and such meeting being now assembled by order of the Commodore, it is

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Yacht Club deeply sympathize with the family and kindred of the late EDWIN A. STEVENS, under the irreparable loss and bereavement sustained by them in having the ties of domestic and social life sundered by his unlooked-for death.

Resolved, That this Club regards its own standing as a nautical institution, its favor in public estimation at home, the marked courtesy and consideration extended to it abroad, its increasing membership and financial prosperity in no inconsiderable degree as consequent to the inauguration of the Club under the auspices and fostering care, the integrity, zeal and public spirit, the nautical skill and accomplished deportment of their first Commodore, JOHN C. STEVENS, and his brother, the late EDWIN A. STEVENS.

Resolved, That the scientific and practical usefulness and the interesting social qualities marking the life of the deceased, and for so many years constituting a feature in the life of the Club, continue fresh in their memory, and which they have no doubt will be perpetuated and appreciated by the future members of our Association.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed with power to have executed a life-size portrait of the late Commodore EDWIN A. STEVENS, to be permanently placed on the walls of the Club-house, and that the accustomed badge of mourning be worn by the members of the Club for the period of thirty days from the adoption of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting in this connection be published in the daily City journals, and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the same to the bereaved family of the deceased. By order.

H. MORTON, Secretary.

Race for the Vice-Commodore's Plate.

The contest for the Vice-Commodore's plate between the various vessels of the New-York Yacht Club comes off on Tuesday, the 22d inst., and promises to be an exceedingly interesting and spirited affair. Eleven yachts—five schooners and six sloops—have already entered for the race, and it is expected that many more will do so before the affair comes off. The Committee will start any yacht belonging to the Club that anchors in position on the morning of the race. The boats will start at 10 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as the wind or other circumstances will permit. The Committee boat *Chamberlain* will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 9 o'clock on the morning of the race, for the purpose of conveying the Committee and such members of the Club as are desirous of accompanying the yachts over the course.

The following are the names of the yachts entered up to noon yesterday:

Schooners—Palmer, Phantom, Silvie, Eva, Widgeon.
Sloops—Clytie, White Cap, Addie V., Gracie, Nettie, White Wing.

Base Ball—Dexter vs. Waverly.

The Dexter Base-Ball Club, of New-York, visited Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 19, 1868, and played the Waverly Base-Ball Club of that place. The game was very close up to the fifth inning. The Dexters, however, won the game by the following score:

DEXTER.	O.	R.	WAVERLY.	O.	R.
Wadsworth, c	1	5	O'Brien, c. f.	2	4
Pollock, s. s	0	5	Adames, r. f.	2	3
Hollsworth, p	2	4	Van Bussen, s. s.	1	4
Buchanan, l. f	2	3	Stonewaldt, 1st b	2	2
Giles, 1st b	5	1	Isaacs, l. f	2	2
Sutton, 2d b	4	2	Young, p	3	2
Smith, r. f	4	2	Chapman, 2d b	3	2
Clinch, c. f	3	4	Roe, 3d b	1	4
Jacobs, 3d b	1	4	Maguire, c	5	0
Total		30	Total	21	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th	6th.	7th.
Dexter	1	3	0	6	7	4	9—30
Waverly	3	0	0	9	4	2	5—23

FLY-CATCHES—Dexter, 3; Waverly, 3.
HOME RUNS—Dexter, 2.
FOUL-FLY CATCHES—Dexter, 5; Waverly, 2.
UMPIRE—Mr. Fay, of Hudson Base-Ball Club.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and fifty-five minutes.
SCORERS—Messrs. Marks and Greig.

GAME TO BE PLAYED.

Sept. 23, Dexter vs. Mountain Boy, at One Hundred and Eleventh-street and Fourth-avenue, at 2:30 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT FROM A HOISTING MACHINE.—THE TIMES stated yesterday that on Saturday afternoon the platform of the hoisting machine used at the building in process of erection at No. 424 Broadway fell from the fifth story, carrying with it MORITZ SHAY and JAMES TOBIN. They were removed to the New-York Hospital, where both died of their injuries during the evening. Yesterday Coroner KEENAN impanelled a jury, but after viewing the bodies the inquest was postponed until to-day, in consequence of the absence of important witnesses. The bodies of the deceased were removed by permission of the Coroner to their late residences, No. 62 Rutgers-street and No. 218 Canal-street.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE CHARITABLE.—The Working Women's Protective Union are desirous of raising $100, to secure a place in the Old Ladies' Home for a worthy American widow woman, 78 years of age, who, for some time past, has been obliged to earn her living by making children's clothing at $2 50 per week. Contributions will be received at the Union, No. 44 Franklin-street.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The meteorological records of the Central Park show a great reduction in the average temperature of the weather during the past week, as well as a remarkable difference in the range of the thermometer. On the 13th it stood at 88° 60', and on the 18th at 45°—a difference of 45° 40'. Rain fell four days out of the week, lasting altogether three hours and forty-six minutes, with a total fall of 0.052 inches.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—The favorite steamboat *Mary Powell*, running to West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, will, on and after Monday, Sept. 21, inst., start at 3 P. M. from foot of Desbrosses-street, North River.

BRIEF ITEMS.—Saturday night FREDERICK BETSULT, a German, received a severe scalp wound at the hands of JOHN GAHN, of No. 27 Franklin-street, who struck him with a brass rule. The assailant was arrested.... JOHN RYAN, 10 years of age, living at No. 250 West Tenth-street, was run over Saturday night at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street by a freight car on the Hudson River Railroad, and was badly injured.... EDWARD TYNEAR, Saturday night, crawled into the engine-room of the ferry-boat *Jersey City* and fell asleep. He became entangled in the machinery, and in his efforts to extricate himself broke one of his legs. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A CHERRY-STREET AFFAIR.

CHRISTOPHER MCKENNA, of No. 418 East Twenty-third-street, states that while making a visit on the night of the 16th inst. to the house corner of Cherry and Roosevelt streets, he was assaulted by CHARLES PIPER, JOSEPH CORNELL, and ANNIE BAKER, who, after knocking him down and beating him until he was severely injured, robbed him of $56, with which they escaped. After considerable search, they were arrested on Saturday night by Detective MILLER, of the Fourth Precinct, and were yesterday committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ROBBERY.

MARTIN KUNTZER and ALFRED MARTIN paid a visit Saturday night to a house in Mulberry-street, where they met MARY ANN CARR and MARY MCDERMOTT. Subsequently they discovered that the visit had been an expensive one, as KUNTZER had been relieved of his watch and MARTIN was minus a small amount of money. The two women were arrested by Sergeant MCDONALD, of the Sixth Precinct, who also recovered the watch from one JOHN HARRINGTON, who had received it from MARY ANN CARR. The prisoners were committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

OUTRAGE UPON AN AGED WOMAN.

BRIDGET WOOD, an Irish woman about 50 years of age, who lives in a shanty in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, appeared before the Court and made a complaint alleging that during Saturday night JAMES THOMPSON and JOHN KINNEY broke into her house, rudely assaulted her, and endeavored to violate her person, which they only failed to do by reason of her vigorous resistance and the opportune arrival of Officer O'CONNOR, of the Twentieth Precinct, who came up in answer to her cries, and took the assailants into custody. The prisoners, who are young Irishmen, protested to have no remembrance of the action charged against them, and said they had been on a spree the night before, and did not know what had happened. They were committed in default of $5,000 bail each for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

INCIVILITY.

Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, IGNATZ KRAUS, of No. 433 Fifth-street, was wending his way homeward through Avenue C, but being uncertain as to his whereabouts, made inquiry of one MICHAEL JONES, whom he chanced to meet. By way of answer JONES snatched KRAUS' watch and ran off with it. Not relishing this proceeding, KRAUS gave chase so vigorously that he soon overtook his despoiler and gave him in charge to Officer HILL, of the Seventeenth Precinct. JONES was unable to explain matters to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, and was committed in default of $300 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

THEFT OF HARNESS.

MARTIN FREY took a set of harness to THOMAS KEYMORTH, and saying he had no further use for it, as he was going out of business, sold it for $10. But it happened that GEORGE SCHAFFER, of No. 606 Ninth-street, saw the harness subsequently and immediately identified it as a set worth $65 which had been stolen from his stable. FREY was therefore arrested and committed in default of $500 bail for his appearance at the General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Third Monday Calendar. Preferred cases called first.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Non-jury Causes only.

Nos.	Nos.
— Eagleson vs. Hanna.	223—Ross vs. Ward.
— Faber vs. Hanna.	227—Pepper vs. Prime.
— Bensel vs. Nickels.	241—Kahniveler vs. Whitaker.
— Hall vs. Helterman.	257—Clark vs. Steckel.
— Pugh vs. Colligan.	258—Blauvelt vs. Cordts.
— Raedle vs. Henry.	263—Schmidt vs. Gath.
— Fleischel vs. Bernhardt.	271—Trabert vs. Smith.
— Lunberg vs. Kamak.	272—Same vs. Same.
— Flasheur vs. Horn.	304—Wheeler vs. Loeb.
— Shields vs. Walters.	308—Openheimer vs. Stevenson.
— Daly vs. Bleecker-st. R. R.	309—Dannin vs. Post.
— Hammil vs. Schwedle.	310—Siegel vs. Swift.
— Lichtenstadter vs. Engel.	311—Broint vs. Kennedy.
— Hommel vs. Hammill.	312—Same vs. Same.
— Bergman vs. Peoples' M. S. Co.	313—Williams vs. Sturges.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WILL, DESCENT, HEIR, ISSUE, TRUST.

John Doe ex dem., John A. Poor et rex. vs. *Patrick Considine et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court. The case is brought before us by a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. The lessors of the plaintiff in error brought an action of ejectment in that Court, to recover the real estate in controversy. The parties agreed upon the facts. Under the instructions given to the jury, they found for the defendants, and judgment was rendered accordingly. The plaintiff excepted to the instructions, and this writ is prosecuted upon the ground that they were erroneous. The facts, as agreed, are as follows: William Barr, Sr., died on the 15th of May, 1816. He left a will which was duly admitted to probate in Hamilton County. This controversy has arisen out of that instrument. The testator left three daughters—Mary, the wife of William Barr; Susan, the wife of John B. Enness, and Mary B., the wife of James Keys. He left also one son, John M. Barr, who, at the time of his father's death, had living, a wife, Maria Barr, and an infant daughter, Mary Jane Barr. John M. Barr, the son of the testator, died on the 10th of August, 1820. Mary Jane Barr, the daughter of John M. Barr, died on the 27th of November, 1821. Maria Barr, her mother, died on the 3d of August, 1860. The sons-in-law and daughters of the testator are all dead, each one leaving children born in lawful wedlock. The testator also left living at the time of his death four brothers and two sisters; they are all dead. Two of them left no lineal heirs. The will contained, among others, the following provisions: "I give and devise unto my sons-in-law, William Barr, James Keys and John B. Enness, of Cincinnati aforesaid, and to their heirs, all and singular, that certain farm, tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, which I purchased of John Cross, containing one hundred and sixty acres, to hold the same premises to them and their heirs in trust, first, for the use of my son, John M. Barr, during his natural life, but, nevertheless, to permit and suffer my son, John M. Barr, to hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the said farm, and to receive and take the rents and profits thereof, during his natural life. And in case my said son, John M. Barr, should die leaving a legitimate child, or children, then, also, in trust for Maria Barr, wife of the said John M. Barr, in case she survive him, during her natural life, for the purpose of maintaining herself and the said child, or children; and educating the said children; but, nevertheless, to permit and suffer the said Maria Barr, wife of the said John M. Barr, to hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the said farm, and to receive and take the rents and profits thereof, during her natural life. And upon the decease of the said Maria Barr, wife of the said John M. Barr, in case she survive him; if not, then upon the decease of the said John M. Barr, I do further give and devise the remainder of my estate in said farm unto the legitimate child or children of the said John M. Barr, and their heirs forever. If my said son leave but one child, as aforesaid, then I give and devise the said farm to him or her, or his or her heirs forever. But if he leave two or more children, then I give and devise the said farm unto such children and their heirs, to be equally divided between them. But should my said son, John M. Barr, die without leaving any issue of his body, then, and in that case, I do give and devise the remainder of my estate in the said farm unto my said sons-in-law, William Barr, James Keys and John B. Enness, and their heirs forever." * * * * "Also, I do further give, devise and bequeath the remainder of my estate, both real and personal, to my sons-in-law, William Barr, James Keys and John B. Enness." John M. Barr having died, leaving no issue by Mary Jane Barr, and she having died in infancy, unmarried, and the life estate of her mother, Maria Barr, having terminated by the death of that person, the question is presented, in whom is vested the title to the premises in controversy? The lessors of the plaintiffs claim title under the three sons-in-law of the testator, or their wives, who were his daughters. The defendants claim title through the heirs of the brothers and sisters of the testator, under the statute of descents of Ohio, of the 30th of December, 1815, which is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That when any person shall die intestate, having title to any real estate of inheritance lying and being in this State, which title shall have come to such intestate by descent, device, or deed of gift from an ancestor, such estate shall descend and pass in parcenary to his or her kindred, in the following course:

1. To the children of such intestate or their legal representatives.
2. If there be no children or their legal representatives the estate shall pass to the brothers and sisters of the intestate who may be of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives, whether such brothers and sisters be of the whole or of the half blood of the intestate.
3. If there be no brothers and sisters of the intestate of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives, and if the estate came by deed of gift from an ancestor who may be living, the estate shall ascend to such ancestor.
4. If there be neither brother nor sister of the intestate of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives, and if the ancestor from whom the estate came be deceased, the estate shall pass to the brothers and sisters of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives; and for want of such brothers and sisters, or their legal representatives, to the brothers and sisters of the intestate of the half-blood, or their legal representatives, though such brothers and sisters be not of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came.
5. If there be no brothers or sisters of the intestate, or their legal representatives, the estate shall pass to the next of kin to the intestate of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came.

The Court instructed the jury—

1. That at the death of the said Mary Jane Barr, the grand-daughter of the testator and daughter of said John M. Barr, she was seized of a vested remainder.
2. That at the death of the said Mary Jane Barr, her said estate in said farm descended to the brothers and sisters of the said testator then alive, and the legal representatives of such of them as were then deceased.
3. That the trust estate to the sons-in-law was only an estate *paramire vie*, and terminated at the death of Maria Barr; but whether that trust estate continued or not after her death, the result is the same, for if the estate as vested in Mary Jane Barr, were only an equitable estate, no recovery could be had against the parties in possession under her title, in favor of the trustees or their heirs; and in no event, except the death of John M. Barr without issue, did the will give to the sons-in-law any interest in the property in controversy, other than the temporary trust estate.

The Court here discuss the three propositions found in the charge of the Court below, at great length, (two or three columns in extent) and then say: The instructions given by the Court to the jury were in accordance with the views we have expressed. We find no error in the record, and the judgment is affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 19.

Before Judge Jones.

CONTEMPT—WHAT CONSTITUTES A SUFFICIENT SERVICE.

Flanly vs. *Eager, Assignee, et al.*—The plaintiff brought suit to set aside an assignment made by one Mason. The action was tried in 1863 and judgment rendered for the defendant for $63 costs. Proceedings were now instituted to punish the plaintiff as for a contempt in disobeying an order supplemental. The service being denied, interrogatories were ordered to be filed.

On the part of the judgment creditor it appeared that service was effected by one Smith placing the affidavit and order upon Flanly's shoulder, and that he shook the same off; that the original was exhibited and Flanly said, "That be d—d."

In opposition it was established that Smith came behind Flanly, tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Mr. Flanly!" Looking around he saw a suspicious-looking man whom he did not know; he ordered him off, and he, Flanly, walked away, and that no papers were placed on his shoulder or exhibited to him.

After rather a heated discussion the Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

John M. Eagor for the motion; A. H. Reavey opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 19, 1868.

$20,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, C., '62	114⅝
23,000	U.S. 6s., 5-20s, R., '62	108⅞
5,000	do	108⅜
50,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110⅛
50,000	do...b3	110⅜
10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R	113⅜
102,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111⅛
1,500	5-20s, C., '65, new	109
2,000	5-20s, C., '67	109⅛
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L., bet. call...R	108⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s., new	69⅞
15,000	do	69⅜
1,000	do....bet. call	69½
5,000	do	69
4,000	do.....2d call	69
1,000	N. Car. 6s, new	74
1,000	do....bet. call	74⅛
1,000	do	73⅞
5,000	do.....2d call	74
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s. '83	95½
5,000	Ohi. & N.W. 1st	91½
2,000	T. & W. 1st. Ex	92
5,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M	81
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	88
500	do	87
1,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	79½
10,000	do	79
2,000	Tol. Pe. & W. 1st. West. Div	83½
3,000	N.Y. & N.H., 6s	96½
500	Wes. U. Tel. 7s	88
300	Canton Co	50
300	do	49½
100	do....bet. call	49½
100	do	49½
100	do.......2d call	49½
57	Del. & Hud. C	129½
20	West. U. Tel	34½
50	do	34⅜
300	Quicksilver	23
40	do	22½
200	Mariposa Pr	10½
100	Pacific Mail	113½
200	do	113⅜
100	do	113½
300	do	113
300	do	112¾
500	do	112⅞
30	do.....2d call	112⅛
200	Adams Ex	51⅛
180	do	51⅜
100	U. S. Ex	47
50	do	47⅛
65	N. Y. C. R	130
300	do	130⅝
100	do	130½
900	do	130⅜
100	Erie R......s5	46⅞
800	do	46½
100	do	46⅝
100	do	46¾
100	do	47⅛
50	do....bet. call	48
200	Hud. Riv. R	142
200	Harlem R	124
3650	Reading R	91⅞
2000	do........b30	91⅝
200	do	91½
200	do..2d call..b30	92
200	do	92
400	Mich. S. & N. I	85⅛
10	do	85⅛
100	do.......2d call	85⅛
100	do	85⅛
200	Cleve. & Pitts...b30	88
900	do	87⅞
31	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R	80
100	Chi. & N.W	90⅜
100	do	90⅜
100	Chi. & N.W. Pf	91
300	do	91⅛
300	do	91¼
200	Clev. & Tol. R	102⅜
200	do	102½
300	do......b30	102⅝
300	Chic. & R. I	103⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	95⅜
300	Tol., W. & W	61⅝
75	do	60⅞
100	Tol., W. & W. Pf	76½
700	P., F. W. & C	110
100	do.......s30	109⅞
100	Mor. & Essex R	88
100	Alt. & T.H. R	44
100	Chi. & A. R. Prf	154½
400	O. & M. R	29⅞
100	do........b30	29⅝
500	do	29⅝
300	do	29½
100	do.........s30	29⅝
100	do........b30	29
1000	do.....2d call	29½
40	Ohio. & G. E...b.c.	40

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$3,000	U.S.6s, '81, R	113⅝
30,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R., '62	109
5,000	5-20s, C., '62	114⅛
25,000	do	114
$1,000	5-20s, C., '64	110
25,000	5-20s, C., '68	109⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	104⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$16,000	Tenn. 6s. new, s10	69
100	Mer. U. Ex	24½
100	Quicksilver.....b10	22½
100	do	22⅝
500	Canton Co	50
100	do	49⅞
200	Pac. Mail	113⅛
100	do	114⅛
100	do.........b30	112½
200	West. U. Tel	34⅜
100	do.........s10	34⅛
500	do	34⅛
1100	N. Y. Cen	131
500	do	130⅞
100	do.........b10	131
100	do.........s30	130⅞
800	do	131⅛
1100	Erie R	47⅛
300	do.........b10	47⅛
300	do.........c	47⅛
400	do	47⅛
100	Hud. R.........s10	141⅛
100	do.........s60	141⅝
400	do	142
100	Alt. & T. H	45
1100	Tol., W. & W	62
1200	Reading R	91⅞
600	do	91⅝
400	do.........c	91⅝
100	Mil. & St. P	97
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	96
200	P., F. W. & C	110⅛
100	do	110
800	Ohio & M. R	29⅛
300	M. So. & N. I	85⅞
800	do	85⅜
100	do	85⅜
200	do	85⅜
100	do.........s10	85⅛
500	do	85½
200	do.........c	85⅛
600	Clev. & Pitts	88⅛
1200	do	88
100	do.........s10	88
200	do.........b10	88⅛
500	Clev. & Tol	103
600	Chic., R. I. & P	103⅞
500	Chi. & N. W. R	90⅜
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	91
500	do	91⅛
100	do.........b3	91⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn St 6s. new	69½
30,000	do	69⅜
10,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	74⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	27⅛
100	do	27⅜
100	do	27⅛
500	do	28
20	Am. Ex	47⅛
400	Mer. Union Ex	24½
200	do	24
200	Canton Co	50
100	do	50⅛
100	Pacific Mail	113⅛
300	do	113
500	West. U. Tel	34⅛
20	do	34⅛
100	do.........b60	35
100	N. Y. Cen. R	131⅛
800	do	131⅛
2600	do	132
400	do.........c	131⅜
300	Erie R	47⅛
1800	do	47
100	do.........s30	46⅞
200	Hudson	142
300	do.........b10	142
800	Reading R	92⅛
800	do	92⅛
2600	do	92⅜
200	Tol., W. & W	63
100	do	62⅞
100	do.........b30	62⅝
200	Mil. & St. P	98
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	96
1500	P., Ft. W. & C	110
200	do	110⅛
1000	do.........sty	109⅞
100	M. S. & N. I	85⅜
600	Clev. & Pitts	88⅛
200	Clev. & Tol	103
400	do	102⅞
400	do	104
600	C. R. I. & P	104⅛
600	do	104⅜
300	do.........s3	104⅜
600	Chi. & N. W	90⅞
50	do	90⅞
300	do	90⅞
200	do	90⅜
300	Chic. & N.W. Pf	91
400	do	90⅞

MONDAY, Sept. 21—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 19, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$803,594
Decrease in Specie	1,485,200
Increase in other Legal Tenders	343,363
Decrease in Deposits	2,664,487
Decrease in Circulation	95,233

	Sept. 21, 1867.	Sept. 19, 1868.	Sept. 12, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,707,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital..	9,462,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital.	$83,170,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	254,794,067	271,252,096	272,055,690
Gold and Gold Notes	8,617,498	14,665,742	16,150,942
Other L. Tend'r	57,709,385	63,772,700	63,429,328
Deposits	185,603,939	202,824,583	205,489,070
Circulation	34,056,442	34,044,693	34,139,926
In Sub-Tres'y..	118,896,822	91,330,485	89,302,187

The Bank Statement published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 21, 1867.
On deposits	$205,489,070	$202,824,583	$185,603,939
Circulation	34,139,926	34,044,693	34,056,442
Total	$239,628,996	$236,869,276	$219,660,381
25 ℘ cent. would be..	$59,907,249	$59,214,819	$54,915,092
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	79,580,270	78,438,442	66,326,883
Excess	$19,673,021	$19,223,623	$11,411,791

The main feature in the present Bank return is the loss of Specie Deposits, drawn out to pay into the Treasury for Customs Duties, which were again nearly three millions for the week. The Banks make a small gain in Greenbacks. The aggregate Deposit line (Gold and Currency) is down over two and a half millions, of which $800,000 was checked out to pay off Loans. Most of the demand Loans called in by two or three of the heavy Banks, either to make a higher rate of Interest, or to employ the money in Discounting the Collections of the Western Banks, were transferred to private lenders at from 3 to 4 ℘ cent., so that the market continues to show the same unvarying ease as for some time past. There are no signs yet of preparation for the October Quarterly Statement of the National Banks, nor of any important orders for Currency for the Cotton ports, although sight Exchange on New-York has fallen at New-Orleans to 99¼ ℘ cent.

Notwithstanding the continued large absorption of Gold by the Treasury through the Customs Duties, and a slight alarm early in the week about the European political situation, the Gold Room closed on Saturday on the same quotation, 144¼ ℘ cent., as the Saturday before, the extreme fluctuations of the week being 145 @143⅞ ℘ cent. The Treasury is not yet a seller of Gold, and the amount in the ownership of the Government, after providing for outstanding Gold Certificates of Deposit, has gone up from $67,400,000, as at the beginning of the month, to about $73,500,000, viz.:

The amount of Gold in the Treasury on the 1st of September was $92,570,901, of which

the Government owned		$67,409,281
Since for Customs, New-York.	$8,500,383	
At outports	4,000,000—	12,500,383
Total		$79,909,664
Gold Interest paid, New-York.	$2,971,706	
Other offices	1,350,000—	4,321,706
Gold now at disposal of Treasury		$75,587,958

The general Trade of the City during the week was active in nearly all departments. The sales of General Foreign Merchandise and of Foreign Dry Goods are on a liberal scale, and the fresh entries of the week a third larger than the week before. The receipts of Western Produce, by rail and canal, are on the increase, and the Cotton receipts from the South begin to feel the new crop. Judged by the freight engagements of the past few days, and the rise in Freights, the Export orders for Grain, Provisions and Cotton would seem to be on the increase. The value of the week's clearances are about equal to the corresponding week last year, something over three million of dollars, Currency. The Export of Specie is still confined to a few parcels of Foreign Coin and of Gold and Silver bars from California, and as Exchange on London has fallen to 108⅜ ⅌ cent. the shipments of Gold Coin are not likely soon to be renewed.

On the Stock Exchange, during the week, the Public Funds were well supported, though the business, in the way of speculation between the Brokers, was much lighter than the previous week. The *Bearish* interest in the market was quiet in this department of the Exchange, and lost its ascendancy in the Railway Shares, owing to a rapid rise of 8 ⅌ cent. in New-York Central, and from 3 to 5 ⅌ cent. in Reading and the Western Roads. The turn was not wholly unexpected from the hasty calculations on a closer Money market and the extraordinary short sales of the week before; and although no *Bullish* combination has yet appeared on the Street, it is already evident that some half-dozen or more of the leading Stocks have a sufficient support to carry prices still higher, if the expected change in the Money market does not come with threats of pressure as well as higher rates of Interest. The latter the Street is prepared for, and would be very welcome to the large City Banks that continue to allow 3@4 ⅌ cent. on their Country Bank balances.

The following figures, in a different form, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement of the United States, for the last fiscal year, appeared in our news columns a few days since, as by telegraph from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington:

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES—JUNE 30.

Imported.	Paying duty.	Free of duty.	Total.
July	$31,982,542	$1,255,249	$33,237,791
August	31,905,788	1,419,676	33,325,464
September	29,098,714	1,473,521	30,572,235
October	27,986,431	1,390,631	29,377,062
November	24,022,927	1,462,826	25,485,753
December	19,263,448	1,219,873	20,483,321
January	20,363,951	1,096,976	21,460,927
February	26,920,679	1,063,342	27,984,021
March	35,759,939	1,240,415	37,000,354
April	31,546,183	1,313,846	32,860,029
May	31,950,311	1,440,326	33,390,637
June	30,418,868	1,356,600	31,775,468
Total year	$341,219,781	$15,659,850	$356,953,062
Less foreign goods reëxported			12,028,495
Leaving for United States markets			$344,924,567

SPECIE MOVEMENT—JULY 1 TO JUNE 30.

Exported from New-York	$76,309,886
From Pacific and other out ports	17,389,762
Total eleven months	$93,699,648
Less Foreign Specie received	13,535,083
Net outgo of Specie, 12 months	$80,164,565

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MOVEMENT—TWELVE MONTHS.

July	$26,776,338	January	$35,658,845
August	21,919,067	February	37,860,080
September	20,198,697	March	40,751,663
October	27,202,558	April	36,000,964
November	35,379,534	May	32,603,935
December	35,128,397	June	20,356,874
Total currency values			$369,836,952

APPARENT TRADE BALANCE FOR YEAR.

Imported as for United States Markets		$344,924,567
Produce Exported	$369,836,952	
Or reduced to Gold	$268,678,210	
Net outgo of Specie	80,164,565	—348,842,784
Apparent difference in favor United States		$3,918,217
Customs in Gold, for year		164,464,599
Or on goods marketed at N. York	$110,182,050	
At the out posts	54,282,549*	
Total		$164,464,599

*Of this sum $3,347,841 was originally deposited in the New-York Office of the Treasury, making the whole Customs receipts at this Office $113,529,891.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,613,175, against the total entries of $4,726,415 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,163,024, against $3,378,820 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $640,390, against $179,222 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,923,613. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,080 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,875.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	Aug. 8	$6,046,093
February	20,402,462	Aug. 15	4,312,898
March	25,213,380	Aug. 22	6,644,290
April	21,397,805	Aug. 29	6,198,507
May	21,673,084	Sept. 5	4,584,771
June	19,633,487	Sept. 12	4,222,255
July	23,881,215	Sept. 19	5,613,175
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$185,085,419
Against same time 1867			196,510,493
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,425,074

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	Aug. 5	$2,505,994
February	14,021,585	Aug. 12	3,209,312
March	13,563,450	Aug. 19	2,772,663
April	14,739,210	Aug. 26	3,568,654
May	15,333,559	Sept. 2	2,827,891
June	11,308,909	Sept. 9	3,074,642
July	11,071,975	Sept. 16	3,163,024
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$115,609,689
Against same time 1867			130,299,540
Decrease since Jan. 1			$14,689,851
Gold, Sept. 19, 1868			144⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Sept. 21, 1867			143¾ ⅌ cent

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	Aug. 8	$2,896,532
February	4,203,829	Aug. 15	653,493
March	3,694,912	Aug. 22	648,923
April	6,095,179	Aug. 29	492,034
May	15,936,231	Sept. 5	643,387
June	11,823,628	Sept. 12	325,525
July	10,584,558	Sept. 19	640,390
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$65,988,442
Against same time 1867			41,519,770
Increase since Jan. 1			$24,468,672

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	July	$3,112,094
February	4,132,576	August	3,254,947
March	3,196,196	Sept. 5	365,756
April	3,797,430	Sept. 8	715,000
May	4,302,656	Sept. 12	625,000
June	3,944,906	Sept. 14	401,048
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$30,909,228
Against same time 1867			22,605,470
Increase since Jan. 1			$8,303,758

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$7,294,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,736,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,594	July	18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
Sept. 5	2,391,000	Sept. 5	2,152,000
Sept. 12	3,185,770	Sept. 12	495,318
Sept. 19	2,923,613	Sept. 19	328,388
Total	$87,060,193	Total	$63,171,733
To date, 1867	91,669,655	To date, 1867	43,172,765

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Sept. 21, '67.
American Gold Coin	144@145@143⅝@144⅜@144⅛	143¼
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	114¼@114⅜	114¼
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅞@109	107⅝
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	104⅞@104⅜	99½
New-York Central	123⅜@132@129½@131⅝	106⅝
Erie	45⅜@48@47⅛	62⅝
Rock Island	100⅞@104⅜	101⅜
Michigan Southern	83⅛@85⅝	77
Hudson River	141@142	128⅛
Northwestern	86⅝@91⅛	40½
Fort Wayne and Chicago	107⅜@110⅛	110⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85¼@89@88⅛	81⅛
Reading	89⅜@93@91⅛@92⅝	103
Northwestern Preferred	88⅜@91⅞	64⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅜@29¼	25⅜
Pacific Mail	103⅜@113⅛@112½	130⅜
St. Paul Preferred	91¼@97⅞	61⅛
St. Paul Common	91⅛@98@95⅞	40
Toledo and Wabash	60@64@60@62⅛	41⅛

The sales of Gold fell off, as compared with Friday night, full ⅛ ⅌ cent., the transactions of the day being at 144⅛@¼@⅛ ⅌ cent., quoted 144⅛ ⅌ cent. at 3 o'clock. The cash Gold was again in moderate supply, and balances were used free of interest to either party. But the market was weaker, nevertheless, and partly on account of a further decline in Exchange to 108⅛@108¼ ⅌ cent. on London. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounted to $2,923,613. The Export demand, $640,390. The payments out of the Treasury for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $328,388. The receipts from California, $401,048. The resulting difference of the week's operations in Specie to the Bank averages, is a decrease of $1,485,200, and an increase to the Treasury Office of about two and a half millions. The Banks gain slightly in Greenbacks on the average of the week, say $343,363. Their line of Deposits is down $2,664,487, and their loans are $803,594 less than last Monday. The Money market for the week, has worked steadily at easy rates of interest, on call loans to the Brokers, and the offerings of the day were more than equal to the demand, at from 3 to 5 ⅌ cent. per annum, most of the transactions being made at 3@4 ⅌ cent. The Public Funds and the State Bonds left off steady. The Railway Share market showed much animation throughout the day, with repeated and somewhat violent fluctuations in New-York Central and Reading, and frequent changes in the price of Erie Common, and some of the Western Roads. The aggregate business of the day was quite large, although no Afternoon Boards were held on the Exchange. In Pacific Mail there is continued interest, and the ups and downs of the day were between 111⅞@113⅜ ⅌ cent.

In the Afternoon in the Long Room and on Broad-street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.
United States 10-40s	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109
American Gold Coin	144⅛	144⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	69½	69½
Virginia Bonds, old	54¼	54
Missouri Bonds	92¼	92¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	75	74½
New-York Central	131	131⅛
Erie Railway	47⅛	47⅛
Reading Railway	91⅝	92⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	104⅜
Northwest Common	90⅞	91⅛
Northwest Preferred	90⅞	91⅞
Michigan Southern	85⅛	85⅝
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110	110⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88¼	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	113¼	112¾
St. Paul Preferred	95⅜	95⅛
St. Paul Common	97¼	97⅛
Toledo and Wabash	60⅛	62⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	113⅜	5-20 coup., 1865, new is.	109
500 & 1,000, 1881	114⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅝	10-40 reg	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	108⅝	6s, currency	100
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	99⅞	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	94
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	92
Kentucky 6s	100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	93
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	69⅛
Ill. reg., 1860	100½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	69½
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60	100⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c	53¼
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅜	Virginia 6s., new bonds	53⅜
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	100⅜	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	90½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	100⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	74⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	73⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅛	Missouri 6s	92¼
Illinois war loan	100⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Chatham	145
Merchants'	123	Bank of N. America	109
Mechanics'	129	Irving	113
Union	117	Metropolitan	140
America	146	East River	102
Phenix	106	Corn Exchange	128
North River	108	St. Nicholas	102
Tradesmen's	140	Atlantic	102
Leather Manuf's	175	Park	146
Seventh Ward	112½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
State of New-York	117	Central National	108⅜
Commerce	123	Fourth National	104½
American Exchange	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est	92	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Chi & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 1st M. Ex	104½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅞
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	93	Morris & Essex 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	100	Morris & Essex 2d M	88
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102½
Harlem 1st M	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	116½	Cleve. & P. 3d M	88½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	100⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	96
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	120	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons	86⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds	89
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex bds	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	85
Han. & St. Jo. conv	95	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. dv.	90
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	92	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	89
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83⅜	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	103
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	75	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M	79
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,896,619 23; for Customs, $365,000; Gold Notes, $72,000. Total payments, $785,236 19; balance, $91,330,485 50.

The Jefferson Insurance Company announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., and an extra dividend of 2 ⅌ cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE
40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connections, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

The Bonds can be registered at the office of the Company in New-York.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest in currency, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON,
No. 14 Broad-st.,
CORNL. AUFERMANN,
No. 30 Broad-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Greene-st., w. s., 201 ft. s. of Grand-st., 100x45	$57,500
King-st., n. s., 84 ft. w. of Congress, 75.2x66x75x66	nom.
Madison-st., n. s., 192 ft. e. of Scammel, 96x24	18,000
Willett-st., e. s., Nos. 94 and 96, each 25x100	11,500
32d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d-av., 189x98.9	15,500
64th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.5x25	5,100
65th-st., n. s., 230.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19.6x100.5	1,300
71st-st., n. w. corner Av. A, 29.4x75	3,500
Av. C, e. s., 29 ft. s. of 13th-st., 62.3x25	13,000
6th-av., n. w. corner 55th-st., 100x75.5	29,500
9th-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of 56th-st., 56.6½x25.2¼x59.7¾x25	3,000

Leases.

Broadway, No. 1,364½, store, &c., 5 years, per yr.	$500
Bleecker-st., No. 275, (1st floor and basement)	2,250
13th-st., No. 533 E., 5 years, per year	450
33d-st., s. s., 238 ft. e. of 10th-av., 61x100, 6 years, per year	400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bartlett-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	$750
Bartlett-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	750
Bartlett-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	750
Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 50x107.2	1,800
Colyer-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Guernsey-st., 25x100	1,100
Eckford-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Norman-av., 16.8x100	2,200
Eckford-st., s. s., 196.8 ft. e. of Norman-av., 16.8x100	2,000
Eckford-st., s. s., 213.4 ft. e. of Norman-av., 18.6x100	2,100
Floyd-st., s. s. 300 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x200	1,200
Frost-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100	425
Hancock-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 40x100	800
Hancock-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 40x100	800
Herkimer-st., s. s., 72 ft. w. of Lewis-place, 23x98 } Saratoga-av., w. s., 98 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 23x98 }	1,025
Partition-st., s. s., 133 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 25x100	Nom.
Powers-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	500
Smith and Mills sts., s. e. corner, 128x100	9,250
Van Buren-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 22x100	4,926
Wilson-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	9,000
South 9th-st., 31 ft. w. of 7th-st., 19x104	8,400
Carlton-av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of Park-place, 24x100	3,500
Carlton-av., e. s., 71 ft. n. of Park-place, 24x100	3,500
Eldert-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Cozine-st., 75x100	255
Graham-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Devoe-st., 25x100	1,500
Miller-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100	1,350
Putnam-av., n. s., 306 ft. w. of Reed-av., 100x100	1,200
Throop-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Bartlett-st., 25x95	800
Throop-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Bartlett-st., 25x95	800
Throop-av., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Bartlett-st., 40x80	900
Throop-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Bartlett-st., 25x95	800
Union-av. and Stagg-st., s. e. cor., 25x100	nom.
3d-av. and 30th-st., n. e. cor., 50x100	20,000
Lot No. 12, P. A. Delmonico's map	950
Lots Nos. 205, 206, Sarah A. Suydam's map	2,800
Woodland of R. B. Leffert's heirs, Flatbush, 40½ acres	10,062

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hunter's Point.

East 3d-st. and East-av., s. e. corner, 16.8x75	$575

Flushing.

College Point to Whitestone-road, w. s., Lawrence's, 3¾ acres	$750

Ravenswood.

William-st. and Payntar-av., n. w. s., 25x92.8	$350

Oyster Bay.

Bethpage-road, s. s., adjoining Bedell's, 14¾ acres	$1,800
Road to Plains, e. s., Behren's property, 3½ acres	400

Springfield.

Springfield-road, e. s., adjoining S. N. Mills', several acres	$4,300

Clarenceville.

Myrtle-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Concord-st. each 25x100	$125

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Monroe-st., w. s., lot No. 20, block No. 27, Coster estate, 25x100	$575

Jersey City.

South 6th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x95	$1,050
South 6th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x95	$2,500

Hudson City.

Jackson-st., s. s., lot No. 84, map Washington Village, 25x100	$2,900
Grand-av., e. s., G. DeMott's farm, 111.8x325x100x325x100	5,860
Lots Nos. 14, 15, 25, 26, block No. 2, Hudson-terrace Co., 25x100	1,400

Bergen.

West Side-av. and Clendenny-st., s. e. cor., 1,100x305x141x400x596x300	$37,500
Carteret-av. and Bergen plank road, n. w. cor., 50x105 } Lot No. 44, block No. 8, map Clerk & Fielder }	1,800

North Bergen.

Lot No. 19, Thos. Rosman's map	$850

Union.

Jefferson-st., e. s., lot No. 5, Jno. Reid's map, 25x100	$220
Maackens-st., w. s., lot No. 133, H. F. Maackens' property, 25x100	151
Lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, block No. 3, J. & R. E. Gardner's map, 25x100	560

Belleville.

Bridge-st., w. s., 157 ft. n. of William-st., 86x121	$382

Bloomfield.

Linden-av., s. s., Robert Peele's property, 150x150 } Linden-av., n. s., Robert Peele's property, 75x150 }	$1,650
Linden-av., n. s., Robert Peele's property, another lot, 75x150	787
Linden-av., n. s., Robert Peele's property, another lot, 150x150	1,575

Orange.

Henry-st., n. s., 151 ft. w. of Cone-st., 50x193	$1,500
Centre-st., w. s., E. McGee's property, 58x67	4,500

Newark.

Webster-st., w. s., W. Silvey's, 50x108	$2,000
South 3d-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 100x190	3,200

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	30	Barley, bushels	19,596
Flour, bbls	15,668	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	1,029	Pork, bbls	60
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	344
Wheat, bushels	88,588	Lard, pkgs	250
Corn, bushels	125,095	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	15,300	Whisky, bbls	258
Oats, bushels	153,561	Petroleum, bbls	2,519

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $9 50 for Pots and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock, 770 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate; prices have been quoted firm for most kinds. We quote: Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet, but firm; sales, 1,580 bales, including 945 bales to spinners, 335 bales to speculators, and 300 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, closing quiet but steady at an advance of 1c. ⅌ ℔. on the opening quotations of Saturday. The very small amount of Cotton offering has, together with the improved Liverpool advices, given us the advance in prices. The total sales for the week have been 10,013 bales, of which 5,544 bales were to spinners, 1,894 bales to speculators, and 2,575 bales to exporters. Contracts for future delivery of Average Middling Cottons are offered as follows: 23c. for December, 24c. for November, and 25c. for October. The receipts at the ports show the crop to be about two weeks earlier than the crop of last year. We have nothing new to note in regard to the present crop. There still continue reports from some sections of damage from rain and worms, but the general advices are not unfavorable. The exports from this port for the week are 1,989 bales, all to Liverpool. The Dry Goods market is heavy, irregular and lower. We copy from the annual Cotton statement of the New-York *Shipping List* the following: 'Consumption of Cotton in United States north of Potomac and Ohio for year ending Sept. 1, 1868, 800,000 bales; burned in all United States and used by spinners in Southern States for year ending Sept. 1, 1868, 170,000 bales; making the total consumption of the United States 970,000 bales. Exports from United States to Great Britain for year ending Sept. 1, 1868, 1,230,000 bales; exports from United States to France for year ending Sept. 1, 1868, 197,000 bales; exports from United States to other foreign ports for year ending Sept. 1, 1868, 228,000 bales; making the total exports 1,655,000 bales. Total commercial crop for the year, 2,431,000 bales.'"

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	24	24¼	24½@24¾
Low Middling, ⅌ ℔	25¼	25½	26 @26¼
Middling, ⅌ ℔	26¼	26½	27 @27¼
Good Middling, ⅌ ℔	28¼	28½	29 @29¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	4,085
Receipts last week	2,288
Receipts preceding week	1,696
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	6,884
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	401,567
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	873
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	220,354
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	12,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	16,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	10,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	4,250
Exports, same time last year	3,900
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	32,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	77,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, though again quoted lower and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,350 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 50; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 75@$8 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 25@$9 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 25@$8 75 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$7 50
Extra State	7 75@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 25@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 75@11 75
Extra Genesee	9 50@11 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 65@13 50

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $8 75@$9 50 for poor to fair, and $9 50@$15 75 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported of 1,250 sacks at $9@$11 25 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 ℔s. Rye Flour is in limited request at $6@$8 25 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 230 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 50@$6 25 for Western; $5 65@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request for shipment and home use. Spring having been quite freely offered, has been again quoted much cheaper. Winter has been in light supply and quoted steady. The sharp advance in freights has tended to check the export demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 85@$2 55; Red and Amber Western at $2 12@$2 35; No. 1 Spring at $1 90@$1 95, chiefly at $1 93, with small lots of choice old reported as high as $2; No. 2 Spring, at $1 75@$1 80, and small lots at $1 82; No. 3 Spring at $1 70; White Southern at $2 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in more active demand, opening heavily, but closing quite buoyantly. The inquiry has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 18 for unsound and damp; $1 18@$1 20 for sound new Mixed Western; $1 25@$1 27 for White and Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet to-day at $1 45@$1 60 for Southern, Western and State ⅌ bushel; sales 3,800 bushels. Barley has been in request and very firm. Sales have been reported of 18,000 bushels Canada West, free, at $1 89@$1 90 ⅌ bushel. Of Barley Malt, there were 1,200 bushels taken at $2 20 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in good demand and firmer; sales have been reported of 95,000 bushels new Southern and Western at 67c.@73c.; also, old Western, in store, at 81c.@81½c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in active request at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw is salable and steady at 70c.@90c. for short and long ⅌ 100 ℔s. Exports of Hay, since Tuesday, 160 bales.

HOPS—Continue in very limited demand including American at 10c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22½c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 21,282 Hides; sales and resales, 33,600 Hides, the latter including 2,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23@27 ℔s., private terms; 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 ℔s., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22@23 ℔s., private terms; 3,700 Dry Corrientes, 22@22¾ ℔s., 21c.@21½c., gold, usual selection; 3,300 Dry Montevideo, 21@21½ ℔s., 21c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21½ ℔s., private terms; 3,800 Dry Montevideo Kips, to arrive, 11 ℔s., private terms; 850 Dry Central American, 20 ℔s., private terms; 2,000 Dry Matamoras, 21 ℔s., 25c., currency; 200 Dry Tampico, 31 ℔s., private terms; 3,600 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 22@28 ℔s., private terms; 1,150 Dry Texas Kips, 12 ℔s., 25c., currency; 300 Dry New-Orleans, 20 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry Savannah, 19 ℔s., 23c., currency; 600 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 26 ℔s., private terms; 2,100 Dry Salted Matamoras, 30@32 ℔s., private terms; 3,200 City Slaughter, 60@70 ℔s., 12½c.@13c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 133,600, (same time last year, 197,900; year before, 146,400,) and 125 bales, as follows: 42,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 9,000 Dry Rio Grande; 800 Dry Orinoco; 3,500 Dry California; 7,000 Dry Central American and San Juan; 4,000 Dry African; 10,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 5,800 Dry Salted African, from Europe; 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Janeiro; 125 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. DAY & Co. notice thus: "We have to report a slightly increased demand for Hemlock Sole, but business throughout the week has continued dull. Prices are unchanged, holders refusing to make concessions from quoted rates. Receipts from the tanneries are quite liberal, footing up for the week about 51,000 Sides, leaving the stock without much alteration. Oak Sole is without change; Rough continues in fair demand." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, Cropped, Good, 42c. @ 45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c @28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, at firm prices, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@47½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87; Resin at $2 62½@$8 25 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in since our last, including Crude Whale at 98c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 80c.@$1 02½; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 0; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in demand at buoyant rates, at from 15½c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 20c.@20½c. for do. in bbls., and 28½c.@31½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 975 bbls., in lots, at $28 87@$29 25 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 90, cash; $29@$29 25 for Old Mess; $26 75@$26 87 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in light request at about previous prices. Sales equal to 150 packages, at 13½c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@13c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues in limited demand at declining prices; sales 130 boxes at 14½c. for Cumberlands; 15c.@15½c. for Long Rib, ⅌ ℔. Lard has been quiet but quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@20½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 20c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ ℔.; sales were also made of 750 tierces Prime Steam, for forward delivery, including October and December, sellers' option, on private terms, ⅌ ℔. Beef continues inactive at $13@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet and heavy at $25@$30 for State and Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue very quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	42 @43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	41 @42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	40 @42
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	38 @40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ ℔	37 @38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ ℔	42 @43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ ℔	37 @38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ ℔	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ ℔	37 @38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ⅌ ℔	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ ℔	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ ℔	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ ℔	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ ℔	16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ ℔	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ ℔	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ ℔	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SKINS—The week's sales include 35,000 ℔s. Central American Deer, 12,000 ℔s. Porto Cabello do., 13,700 ℔s. Para do., and 4,000 ℔s. Domestic do., also 6,000 Mexican Goat, all on private terms. We quote: Honduras Deer, 42½c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42c.@43c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.; Chagres, 43c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 40c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@35c.; Payta, 31c.@34c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Curacoa, 45c.@52½c., currency; Cape, 55c.@57c., currency, and Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SUGARS—Have been firm in price, and moderately inquired for. Sales have been reported since our last of 685 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 763 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 155,000 ℔s. Tallow, part at 13½c.@13¾c.; 50,000 ℔s. Stearine at 19½c.@21½c., and 41,000 ℔s. Grease at 9¾c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at 80c., but has been generally held at 85c. in bond, ⅌ gallon. No important sales transpired.

FREIGHTS—A further sharp advance has been noted in rates on grain for British ports. For Liverpool there were taken 65,000 bushels Wheat at 7d.@7½d., by steamer, and 6d.@7d., by sail, ⅌ bushel; 100 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl., and 30,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ⅌ bushel.

DRY GOODS.

RETAIL TRADE.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21,
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
Containing a Full Assortment of
PARIS SILKS, SILK AND COTTON VELVETS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, ROBES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CLOTHS AND
CLOAKINGS, LINENS, WHITE
GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES AND
HOSIERY, UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
GOODS, &c., &c.

These goods have been recently selected in the most celebrated European Markets, expressly for

CITY RETAIL TRADE,
AND WILL BE SOLD
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE—No. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Entrance on Grand-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
NOVELTIES IN DRY GOODS.
ALL THE DEPARTMENTS REPLENISHED WITH NEW GOODS FOR THE OPENING SEASON.
SILKS FOR DRESSES.
WOOLENS FOR DRESSES.
PLAIN POPLINS AND OTTOMAN.
PLAIDED WOOLENS FOR DRESSES AND CLOAKINGS.

The Department of House-furnishing Goods has been newly replenished and special care will be given to this particular trade.

Very large choice of ready-made skirts.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

H. ARMSTRONG, NOS. 140 AND 142 6TH-AV.
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
Fall and Winter stocks now opening.
IMPORTED UNDERWEAR
for ladies, gents and children,
in all sizes, in all qualities,
at popular prices.
DOMESTIC HOSIERY, Shirts, drawers, &c.,
In all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.
FULL STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES.
MERINO, WOOL AND COTTON HOSE AND HALF-HOSE; full assortment.
"JOB LOTS AND AUCTION GOODS," in all departments, at extremely low prices.
H. ARMSTRONG, Nos. 140 and 142 6th-av.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTH, COLORADO CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, PRINCESS CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, OTTOMAN CLOTH, BIARRITZ, MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, BRUSSELS CORD, SECOND MOURNING GOODS IN POPLIN, VALENCIAS AND OTTOMAN VELOURS, ASTRAKHAN AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.
All much below cost of importation.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 21, their new and elegant assortment of
DRY GOODS,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASONS,
consisting of
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
CLOTHS,
CLOAKS,
AND
FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
UPHOLSTERY AND LACE CURTAINS,
&c., &c., &c.

All of which will be found equal in style and quality to those of any first-class Broadway house, and at prices fully 25 per cent. less.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock their FALL supply of
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
SERGE IMPERIALS,
"REPS DE SYRIE,"
GRECIAN GLACES,
EPINGLES,
SERGE ALPACAS,
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES AND CRAPES,
HENRIETTA AND TAMISE CLOTHS,
8-4 CAMELS' HAIR AND CASHMERES,
(For Shawls;)
EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, AND REPS;
DELAINES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, HDK'FS. &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RICH LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK THREAD LACE POINTES,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED UNDERSKIRTS;
HEMMED, INITIAL, and COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS;
FRENCH LAWNS and LINEN CAMBRICS,
&c., &c., &c.
N. B.—Initialing done to order.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

NEW FALL SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open their Fall selection of
PARIS NOVELTIES—
GLACE POULT DE SOIES,
CHANGEABLE STRIPED TAFFETAS,
STRIPED SATINS,
SATIN STRIPED VELVETS,
FOR WALKING COSTUMES;
WHITE AND COLORED DRESS AND TRIMMING SATINS,
BLACK SILKS,
LYONS VELVETS,
RIBBON VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES,
VELVETEENS, &c., &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS;
GLACE POPLINS and VELOURS;
FRENCH and ENGLISH SERGES;
CHANGEABLE FRENCH WINCEYS;
SILK VELOURS, OTTOMAN REPS,
GROS D'ALGIERS, VICTORIA CORDS,
MERINOES, PRINTED CASHMERES,
CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

UNDERGARMENTS,
HOSIERY, FANCY SCARFS,
TIES, CRAVATS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS,
"CHEILLEY'S" CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES,
FALL AND WINTER GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
FAMILY AND TABLE LINENS,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
TAMBOUR AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND DRAPERY MUSLINS,
(BY THE YARD;)
CORNICES, BANDS, BRACKETS,
EMB'D, EMBOSSED AND PRINTED TABLE AND PIANO CLOTHS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Have just imported a great variety of new designs in
ENGLISH PRINTS,
selected specially for them.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES
of their own importation.
A better assortment than ever.
Owing to delays in building,
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS cannot move at present, so are still at
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

R. H. MACY.

R.H.MACY
14TH STREET.
6TH AVE.
R.H.MACY
5TH AVE.
UNIV'Y PL.
BROADWAY.

NOW OPENING,
Our Fall importation of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
Just opened,
NEW FALL ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
in all the fashionable shades,
$1 per pair, warranted.
GOOD HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
25, 30, and 37½ cents per pair.
A full assortment of Rich Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Coiffeurs, Barbes, &c.
Marie Antoinette Capes, Shawls, Vails, Embroideries in great variety.
AN ELEGANT LOT OF SILK TIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
ONE CASE OF COLORADO CRAPE CLOTH TWO YARDS WIDE $1 50 PER YARD, REGULAR PRICE $2 50; SUCH A BARGAIN IS SELDOM OFFERED. CALL EARLY. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE NO. 551 BROADWAY; OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, Monday, Sept. 21, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,255 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons,
Ex brig *Annie & Ada*, from Malaga.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States, the following condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered at public auction, at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast iron cannon.	1 boring machine.
Artillery implements and equipments.	1 vertical drill.
Muskets, rifles and swords.	1 hand force-pump.
Infantry equipments.	Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools.
Spare parts of small arms.	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

O. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General-Commanding.
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Massachusetts, Sept. 19, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at 1 P. M., on the 30th day of September next, the side-wheel steamship *Empire City*, of the following dimensions: Length, 240 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth, 23 feet; tonnage, 1,751 tons.

The sale will take place at her anchorage in Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and a steamer will be in readiness at Pier No. 48 North River, at 11 A. M., to convey parties desiring to attend the sale.

The vessel will be sold as she now lies, and the purchaser will be responsible from the time of purchase.

Terms: Ten per cent. cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day in United States currency, when the vessel will be transferred to the purchaser.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and A. Q. M. G.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE.
RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the
VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS,
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK, ON THE
25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., INSTEAD OF 12 M., AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED,
the premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, by John L. Seavens, of Worcester, Mass. and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, two forty-horse power boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling-houses, storehouse, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.

The property cost new in 1867 upwards of $200,000. The machinery in the mill buildings, which was all new in 1867, cost near $50,000; and the machinery and buildings are insured for $80,000. The capacity of the mill is about 2,000 pounds of paper daily.

For further particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver,
Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or
BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
where a map of the premises may be seen.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., real estate auctioneers and brokers, No. 7 Pine-st.—Auction sales real estate and stocks.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give their personal attention to the selling at auction of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES. Sales made at the Exchange Salesroom, or on the premises, (whether in City or country,) as may be desired by the seller. Also to the selling of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at the residence of owners.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
Special attention will be given to the selling of improved and unimproved real estate at private sale. Also to the
LEASING OF STORES AND DWELLINGS.
Executors, administrators and others wishing to dispose of real or personal property, whether at public or private sale, will find our terms as liberal as those of any responsible house. No charge (except the actual disbursements for printing, advertising, &c.) will be made unless sales are effected.
The services of the undersigned are tendered to the public, believing that their experience of twenty-five years will enable them to give entire satisfaction to those intrusting business to them.
ADRAIN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF
600 VILLA PLOTS,
At Perth Amboy, N. J.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, Oct. 1, at 12 M., on the premises, about 1,200 LOTS, beautifully located within the city limits and an easy walk of the depot and steamboat landing. This property fronts on the Raritan River, and commands most magnificent views of Prince's Bay, the Narrows, Long Island, Staten Island and the Highlands of Nevesink. Terms of sale will be very easy. A special train will leave Jersey City on the morning of the sale, reaching Amboy in less than an hour, when a liberal collation will be served at the Brighton House.
For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

EDWARD T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
A LARGE AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL household furniture.—EDWARD T. WILLS will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the brown-stone dwelling, No. 20 West 12th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., consisting of an elegant new piano-forte and stool, with City maker's full guarantee; parlor and chamber suites, covered in rich French brocatel and in fine reps; marble-top fancy and plain centre-tables, Turkish chairs and lounges, carved black walnut etagere, buffet, bookcase, secretary, hall stand, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobe, dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, hair mattresses, chandeliers, mantel clocks and ornaments, china, glass and silver ware, table cutlery, &c., all of which are nearly new.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 156 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suite in blue reps, rosewood etagere, rosewood piano-forte, Swiss centre and quartette tables, tapestry and lace curtains, linen shades, black walnut library arm and side chairs, black walnut bookcase, etagere, lounge, &c., hall stand and chairs, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, side and arm chairs, lounges, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters, pillows, toilet crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23,
VILLA SITES IN "PAULDING PARK," IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.
Twenty valuable building sites and plots will be sold at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer. The property presents a magnificent view of the Hudson River; is surrounded by the elegant residences and improvements of the artists Bierstadt, Lennox, Merritt, Moller, Gurnee and others, "on the classic ground of America," and distant 25 miles from the City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on
TUESDAY, Sept. 22,
at 10 A. M., at the private stable, rear of No. 8 5th-av., the private establishment of Jno. Taylor Johnston, Esq., consisting of
1 pair COACH HORSES.
1 LANDAU.
1 ROCKAWAY.
1 set DOUBLE HARNESS.
The above were in use up to the time of departure of family for Europe.
SALE PEREMPTORY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 258 West 38th-st.: ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field carriages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles,
3,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

HATS AND CAPS.

JOHN N. GENIN HAVING RETIRED from business, his former superintendent, D. A. D. Ancona, No. 82 6th-av., has constantly on exhibition a superb stock of hats for gents, ladies, boys, misses and infants, and ladies' and gents' furs at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices. Particular attention paid to fur alterations.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROSWELL GRAVES, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Roswell Graves, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL ELIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of September, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Israel Elias, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN SEDGWICK,
s21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 1,041.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WHITTY HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Whitty Hall, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,424.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MENTHEIN LOWENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Menthein Lowenstein, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.
s21-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,325.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD RUDOLPH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernhard Rudolph, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles G. Patterson, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of September, 1868.
HENRY H. RICE, Assignee,
s21-law3wM No. 288 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HORACE BROOKS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of September, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS OPPENHEIMER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway in the said City of New-York, before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEE H. NEWTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD L. DAYTON, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAX GABRIEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID WATTS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 19, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS BENJAMIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis Benjamin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, individually and as one of the firm of Simons, Hills and Co., and that the 13th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s7-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. ABBOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward B. Abbott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868.
s14-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT S. WARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert S. Ward, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register, No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proven their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1868.
s14-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LEWIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles C. Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of September, 1868.
s14-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SPENCER SCOTT, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, and CHARLES G. DAVISON, of the City of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, heretofore transacting business in said City of Louisville under the firm name of Scott, Davison & Co., and who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district of New-Jersey. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
s21-law3wM* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND BRANDEIS, PHILIP LOEB, SOLOMON WEIL and ISAAC WEIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 16th September, A. D. 1868.
s21-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JENKS BUDLONG, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jenks Budlong, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s21-law-3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT S. WARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert S. Ward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s14-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS SIMONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Morris Simons, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1868. MICHAEL H. HIRSCHBERG,
No. 5 Law Building, Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.
s14-law3wM

NO. 1,603.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel P. Williams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s14-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,508.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CORLIES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Corlies, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s14-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Lardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
"1868;" OR, THE BRIDE OF A POLITICIAN. Characters by Mr. W. H. Meeker, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. C. Maxwell, Mr. W. Hamblin, Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Noemie and Mrs. Wilkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening FANCHON. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
DIE WAISE VON LOWOOD. Principal character by Mr. Hermann Hendrichs.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FAIR PLAY and STRING OF PEARLS.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GREAT WESTERN CIRCUS.
Corner of Broadway and 43d-st.
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, VAULTERS, &c. Open day and evening.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A cable dispatch announces the revolt, against the Spanish Government, of the whole fleet at Cadiz, the return of the exiled Generals, and, in fact, a general insurrectionary movement, headed by Marshal De la Torre. A rumor was current that Queen Isabella had abdicated. She visited the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, at Biarritz, a few days ago.

The telegram relative to the European situation is expressive of a more hopeful view of the situation than late advices have accustomed us to look for. The apprehensions of war seem to be subsiding.

John Wilson Patten, M. P., has been appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, *vice* Earl Mayo.

The Roman Catholic clergymen of Galway, in a meeting held for that purpose, pledged those present to oppose all candidates for Parliament that do not support Mr. Gladstone's resolves, in regard to the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Admiral Farragut has visited Trieste and Miramar.

The Bokharians are likely soon to resume hostilities.

Universal religious toleration is to be established in Hungary.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool Sept. 9 and Queenstown Sept. 10, reached this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

On Sept. 15 Capt. Graham and fifty men of the Tenth Colored Cavalry were attacked by a band of 100 Indians. The fight was fought on the banks of the Big Sandy, and terminated in the defeat of the Indians, eleven of whom were killed. The victorious party had neither killed nor wounded.

The Rio Grande is very high. The water is quite even with the banks. It is running across the road from the ferry to Matamoras. There is some probability that the Bravo will resume its former channel. Some thirty years ago it ran through the laguna this side of Matamoras. Boats landed at what is yet known as the Steamboat House.

While Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was speaking at a Republican meeting in Philadelphia, on Friday night, the platform gave way and several persons were injured; none, however, fatally.

News received through a Mexican official, of New-Laredo, favors the belief that a movement is on foot to organize a force to operate in Mexico. There are a number of Mexican refugees at the ranche of Gen. Quiroga, and it is said there are about sixty men at the same place and other points. It is believed they have sent a couple of agents to this vicinity to consult with the agent of Gen. Santa Anna. Gen. Quiroga protests that he is not meddling with affairs in Mexico; that he may return there in time but not now. The Benevides family deny any complicity in any filibuster scheme.

We print elsewhere interesting letters from Hayti, St. Domingo and Venezuela, embodying the latest news from those Republics.

A Quebec telegram states that the execution of Whalen, the convicted assassin of D'Arcy McGee, has been delayed to December, to admit of the passage of a bill authorizing capital punishment to be conducted privately.

A coal train and a freight train collided near Shohola, on the Erie Railway, Delaware Division, Saturday night. Both engines and a number of cars were shattered, and a conductor, Brown by name, sustained injuries, the character of which is not stated.

A lad named Cabbin was so badly burned while kindling a bonfire in Philadelphia, on Friday night, that his life is despaired of.

During the progress of a large political meeting in the vicinity of London, Ohio, on Friday afternoon, a gentleman was robbed of everything of value he had on his person by a highwayman, who suddenly appeared before him, pistol in hand, and demanded "his money or his life." The robbery was committed in sound of the voices of the speakers, and just after the gentleman had driven away from the grounds in his carriage.

The Louisiana Senate, Friday, passed finally the Negro Equality bill, which prohibits distinction being made in any place of public resort, or in any public conveyance, on account of race or color, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

At the instance of prominent Democrats, Gov. Warmoth has appointed George A. Fosdick, Vice-President of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, to be a member of the State Board of Registration, the other two members being Republicans—it being understood that the same rule will be carried out in the appointment of local boards.

The New-Hampshire State Fair was brought to a close Friday evening, after the most successful exhibition ever held by the Society. The receipts during four days were about $13,000, and the sum of $6,000 was given away in premiums.

The afternoon express train from Pittsburg for Cleveland and Wheeling, was thrown from the track just east of Industry Station, Penn., on Thursday, by running into three or four cows. Several persons received injuries, but, fortunately, no one was seriously hurt. The cars were badly damaged.

A fight occurred in a low billiard saloon in Delaware, Ohio, on Thursday morning, and one man was killed and five others were dangerously wounded. One arrest has been made.

The steamer *J. P. Webb*, plying between Cincinnati and Evansville, while going down over the Falls, at Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, struck a rock, and sunk in twenty-five feet of water. No lives were lost, though all on board had a narrow escape. The boat was not insured, and the cargo only partially.

Two horse thieves were arrested at St. Joseph, Mo., on Thursday, and while the officers were conducting them to jail they suddenly broke away, drew pistols and attempted to shoot their captors. The officers also drew their pistols, and the parties fired simultaneously. One of the thieves was killed, and the other seriously wounded. None of the officers were harmed. The man killed was named Isaac George, and was a notorious and troublesome thief.

Letters from Porto Rico announce the death, at Mayaguez, of Mr. Turull, of the firm of Latimer, Turull & Co. He succumbed to wounds dealt by an assassin.

Gov. Woods, of Oregon, has been compelled by ill-health to decline an invitation from the Republican State Central Committee of California, to take the stump in that State for Grant and Colfax. His physician positively forbids him speaking in public.

Jamaica letters say that rain is very much wanted in the lowland parishes to insure good crops for next season. The canes look dry and parched, and on low-lying estates the drought has been severely felt. It has affected considerably the coffee crop, which will be very short next season. The pimento crop has also suffered a great deal.

The Wyoming Territory papers publish a letter from Gen. Sherman, stating that he will do all he can to protect the settlements with the small force at his command, and that he had given orders to drive all Plain Indians back to their reservations, which they were allowed to leave and hunt buffalo, and that his soldiers have orders to disperse and destroy the hostile Indians.

During an exciting race at an agricultural fair at Evansville, Ind., Dr. Robert King, of Vincennes, getting upon the track, was struck by one of the horses and fatally injured.

Thomas, the man who killed Kimberly at the Cincinnati rolling mill, by thrusting a red-hot iron through his body, has been acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arizona* we have Panama dates to Sept. 13. No further details of the great earthquake had then come to hand.

A dedication took place yesterday morning of the Church of the Holy Flame, on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-seventh-street. The usual imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church were performed, and the usual fine music accompanied them.

Cotton was quiet but firm on Saturday. Flour and wheat were lower, with a fair inquiry at the reduced figures. Corn and Oats closed buoyantly on an active business. Provisions were in limited demand; Pork tended downward. There was only a moderate call for Groceries. Freights were much firmer and fairly active, with 513 vessels of all classes in port.

The Question of State Rights.

The *World* anticipates a renewed discussion and settlement of the State Rights question, under circumstances more favorable to a just and judicious decision than those which have surrounded it for the last few years. Its remarks on this subject are *apropos* of a proposal to regulate by act of Congress the railroad system of the country. We agree with the *World* that the question needs reconsideration, and that very many evils may be apprehended from the tendency evident in many quarters to an absolute consolidation of the powers of Government in a single, central authority.

But the discussion can hardly be kept within the limits which the *World* seems disposed to prescribe for it. "The question of *right*" will doubtless be "as hotly contested as that of expediency," as the *World* predicts:—but it will not be so potential upon the decision. The "right" of Congress to act upon very many matters of general interest, depends upon the provisions of the Constitution and upon the evident intent and meaning of those who framed it. But when these shall have been definitely ascertained and distinctly determined, it cannot be said that the subject will have been exhausted. It is not enough to know what the people of this country wished and thought in 1789; a far more important question remains—namely, what do the people of the country wish and think *now*. It is common to say that the Constitution is the sovereign authority—that its prescriptions are paramount and permanent, and that we have no right to question their supreme authority or to avoid their absolute, binding force at any time or in any way.

To a certain extent and in a certain sense this is unquestionably true; but it will not do either to carry it too far in theory or to insist upon too absolute and adhesion to it in practice. The Constitution derives its whole authority from the fact that it is an embodiment of the national will. Our Government is a Government of the people. That is not merely a phrase—it is a fact. The will of the people—that is of those whom it governs—makes it what it is, and gives it the only right to govern at all, which it has. Neither the framers of the Constitution—the men who in that day shaped its articles—nor the people who in that day accepted and adopted them, had the right or the power to say that they should remain immutable forever, and that the people of no subsequent era of the nation's growth should change or depart from them in any respect. The nation is not to-day what it was in 1789. The people who compose it are not the same.

Its wants, its interests, its spirit and temper are not the same. The national will is not now the same that it was then. It may seek the same ends and hold the same opinions, or it may not; but in any case it is not *the same*. And as it is the national will of to-day, and not the national will of 1789, which gives the Government of to-day all its authority and all its sanction, we must seek in the opinions, the interests, the aspirations and the wishes which go to make up the national will of to-day, the Constitution which is really sovereign over the nation. That this will should be, or become, embodied in legal and constitutional forms, is necessary and proper. But neither the discussion of the subject, nor the action of the people upon it, can be controlled or restricted by the forms of a hundred years ago.

We have fallen upon a crisis which sends us to the discussion of fundamental principles. Civil war always shakes States and societies to their base. It is never enough to restore them to what they were before the war. It seldom happens that this is possible; still more seldom does it happen that it is desirable. Our war worked a revolution—a radical change in the principles and ideas upon which very much of the superstructure of our Government was based. And no one who has watched the nature and tendency of this revolution can fail to see that upon nothing has it been more potent in its effects than upon this question of State Rights. It is undoubtedly true, as the *World* says, that "the extremes to which the legitimate doctrine of State Rights was pushed by the South,"—and the claims for slavery which were based upon that doctrine, had an "injurious, reactionary effect," and overwhelmed the whole doctrine with national obloquy. And we think it not at all unlikely that, if the attempt be made to push the doctrine of consolidation to the extreme, which the *World* predicts, a reaction may be provoked in favor of State Rights which, within limits, have an unquestioned and very important place in our system of government.

But this tendency must not be overrated. Beyond all question, just now, the tendency is the other way. The rebellion showed the necessity of strong authority, and of a powerful force to support it, in the National Government. A wide distribution of power among individual States is seen to be always attended with danger to the national authority, and even to the national existence. And although the people value their local liberties and cherish their local Governments, they have learned to prize their national character still more highly. They see that it is that which gives them consideration and influence among the nations of the earth. It is that alone which commands the respect of the world. Every man likes to belong to a great and powerful nation. He shares its grandeur and feels that it enhances his own individual influence and importance. And our recent war impressed upon our people more thoroughly than it was ever done before, the absolute necessity of maintaining, not only our Union as a nation, but the unity of national action and authority, which alone can make the nation great.

We shall find the results of this lesson showing themselves in every department of public action. The idea of consolidation, of augmenting the scope and extent of the central power, no longer excites alarm, but is rather accepted as the natural growth of the national sentiment. The ideas of 1789, at all events, no longer suffice to control the national will in regard to it. What were the opinions of the framers of the Constitution on the subject, is not now the only question asked: but what are the opinions of the people to-day? what do the interests and the sentiments of the nation *now* require? These are the influences by which the action of the nation now will be controlled. Congress assumed and exercised authority over the question of suffrage in the South,—not because it found the *right* so to do in the provisions or permissions of the Constitution,—but because the people deemed it essential to the national security and welfare that it should do so. The national will, which is of higher authority even than the Constitution, because it is that which gives all its authority to the Constitution, gives warrant and sanction to this act; and will be consulted and accepted in all future acts of readjustment and reconstruction. And whenever the rediscussion of State rights which the *World* foresees shall come up, it must proceed even more upon what that journal calls the grounds of "expediency,"—meaning thereby the practical necessities and future welfare of the nation, than upon the question of "right" as embodied in the ideas and language of 1789. For *growth* is the law of national life:—and the laws that regulate the national action of any age must embody the sentiments and consult the interests of that specific age.

The Meeting of Congress.

There seems no reason to doubt that a quorum of both Houses will be present to-day. Whether they will transact any business beyond making contingent provision for another meeting in October, is a question which cannot be answered in advance.

The expediency of the present meeting is almost universally conceded by the Republican Press. Its interference with the canvass, and with the personal convenience of many members, are regarded as minor considerations compared with the great duty of providing against probable causes of trouble in the Southern States. There may be nothing that renders further Congressional action immediately necessary. But those who have watched the course of the Southern Democratic leaders since the New-York Convention, and are familiar with the prevailing tone of the Southern Press, know that agencies are at work, and that plans have been developed, which call for unusual vigilance on the part of the friends of peace. The danger of attempts by violence to control the colored vote, and to conduct the polls without reference to the requirements of law or the authority of the local Governments, is too well established to be treated indifferently. A purpose is notoriously entertained to open polls in the States not yet restored to the Union, as part of a scheme for raising an issue adverse to the legality of the election as conducted by the local authorities. These possible perils would amount to little if the President were working cordially with Congress. A faithful Executive would not only restrain the Opposition within proper limits, but might be relied upon by timely precaution to avert difficulty at the Southern polls. It is because confidence cannot be placed in Mr. Johnson's conduct in dealing with organizations and movements with the object of which he is known to sympathize, that great watchfulness by Congress becomes a necessity.

But while the meeting is, in the circumstances, eminently proper, the temptations which attend it should be met with more than common judgment and caution. The opportunities afforded by a session of Congress are too valuable to be neglected by those who demand more legislation. We do not suppose that the mere lobbyist will have any influence at this time; but it is certain that a strong pressure will be exerted in behalf of immediate measures as opposed to those who would at once adjourn to the middle of October. The former class have plans prepared which they desire Congress to enforce; the latter would content themselves with retaining power to act decisively before the election, if events shall render further action desirable or necessary. Between these views, Congress cannot decide too carefully. It is required, on one hand, to guard against the neglect of wants which experience may have revealed, and on the other hand to resist the temptation to hasty interference which will assuredly be presented. It is an occasion in which sound judgment, and a thorough knowledge of the whole case should be allowed to govern the action of the majority.

The Spanish Revolt.

The thirty thousand troops which the Queen of Spain has been offering to uphold the Pope, are needed for the support of her own tottering throne.

It appears by cable dispatches to-day that the insurrection which has been rumbling throughout Spain for the last three months, has broken out in a rather threatening manner. The whole fleet at Cadiz have revolted; Marshal De la Torre is at the head of the insurrectionary movement on land; and the half dozen great officers lately exiled to the Canary Islands have returned to Spain. It is even rumored from Paris that the panic in the Court has brought about the abdication of the Queen.

A few weeks ago we got intelligence from Spain (which is the hardest country in Europe from which to get news) that a conspiracy had been discovered to dethrone the Queen, and put in her place her brother-in-law, the Duke of Montpensier. A number of prominent military officers were seized and banished as parties to the conspiracy; but even after that we heard of a number of outbreaks and military *emeutes* at different points of the Kingdom; and there were abundant evidences that though some of the leaders of the conspiracy had been put out of the way, the movement had other leaders and different ramifications. In fact, the whole army was pronounced unreliable, and the people were ready for revolt.

We then heard of the attempts of Queen Isabella to make an alliance with the Emperor Napoleon, by which her throne would be guaranteed by France, in return for a Spanish contingent to take the place of the French army in Rome. The Queen's son-in-law, the Count Girgenti, undertook a special mission to Paris, with the object of bringing about an interview between the Emperor and the Queen. The interview seems to have been finally arranged; for we had a French telegraphic dispatch on Saturday last that the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial had met Isabella II. at St. Sebastian, near the Spanish frontier.

It seems to have been during the Queen's absence from her capital that the insurrectionary movement got new force; for the revolt of the fleet and the uprising in the South under the Duke de la Torre were almost simultaneous with the Queen's appearance at St. Sebastian.

The return of the banished Generals from the Canary Islands gives plausibility to the idea that the Spanish fleet, or part of it, was in league with the conspirators; for at the same time that they have managed to get back, the naval revolt occurs at Cadiz.

Gen. Concha, formerly Captain-General of Cuba, has been put in command of the royal troops to quell the revolt; and, unless it is very well organized, he will doubtless succeed.

It can hardly be believed that in any event, or for any consideration, France will take part in upholding this detestable and corrupt Spanish throne.

Democratic Doctrine—The World and Gen. Blair.

The *World* refuses to touch Gen. Blair's letter, and falls back upon the Philadelphia Convention, whose position in regard to Congress and reconstruction it likens to that of the Convention which nominated Mr. Seymour for the Presidency. But the analogy is untenable. The Philadelphia Convention assailed the claims of Congress, unquestionably; but it contemplated nothing more than the peaceful and lawful exercise of political power through an alliance composed of the moderate men of both parties. The New-York Convention, on the contrary, confided the machinery of the Democratic Party to the keeping of extremists, and in their behalf proclaimed a policy of revolution. It is absurd to pretend that the Philadelphia declaration against the action of Congress is identical with the New-York denunciation of the Reconstruction acts, as "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." The same rule of interpretation applies to both. And while the Philadelphia Convention, its resolutions and address, can never be confounded with other than legitimate methods of influencing public opinion, the New-York Convention must be interpreted with the help of the Blair letter, and in connection with the explanatory avowals of delegates who express the views of the majority. The policy of one aimed at peace; that of the other involves revolution. The difference is fundamental, and precludes the comparison by which the *World* hopes to escape an ugly issue.

Nor does our contemporary mend its case by referring to the previously known opinion of the Democratic Party as to the unconstitutional nature of reconstruction:

> "This doctrine did not originate with Wade Hampton; it did not originate with the South; it has been, from the first, the spontaneous, settled, universal belief of the whole Democratic Party. If it had not appeared in the platform in the words suggested by Wade Hampton, it would have been introduced in some other words; for it has been the constant sentiment of the party on that subject."

Wade Hampton has shown that the Committee on Resolutions appointed by the Convention, did not in the first instance affirm what the *World* now says the whole party has always thought. The original draft did not characterize the Reconstruction acts as "usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." These words were injected by Wade Hampton as he has himself declared, and they were accepted as a recognition of the Southern view.

Besides, while Northern Democratic journals have uniformly assailed reconstruction, they were not previously in the habit of demanding its overthrow by force, as a nullity. The *World* recognized it as an accomplished fact; only to be changed by the exercise of lawful means. Southern Democratic journals, again, have with equal uniformity insisted from the first that the Democracy should make war on reconstruction, and sweep it aside by the exercise of Federal power. Long before July, they contended that the expectation of this as a purpose of the party furnished the sole basis of interest in the Presidential contest. Northern Democrats and Southern Democrats were to this extent at variance. The former were inclined to be moderate and conciliatory; the latter demanded aggression. The contest in the Convention was a contest between these classes, and it ended, as the country knows, in the triumph of the extremists. They crushed the movement for Chase. They compelled the Committee on Resolutions to incorporate in the platform its distinguishing declaration. They effected the nomination of Blair as an understood indorsement of the violent measures set forth in his letter. That letter, in fact, was a bid for Southern support, and that letter alone secured his nomination, at the instance of Gen. Forrest and the ultraists of the South.

It is impossible, therefore, to separate the Blair letter from the Democratic platform, and the *World* is the only journal of any prominence which ventures on the attempt. The Southern Democrats tell us frankly that the letter is in reality the platform, and that the *World* sins against the party when it proposes to draw a line between them. We have more than once quoted the indignant remonstrances of leading Southern newspapers against the course of our neighbor in this respect, and we might to-day multiply the testimony. The party as a whole, beyond all doubt, stands upon the Blair letter as a logical and authorized expression of the feeling which predominated in the Convention, and the purpose which actuated it in choosing its standard-bearers. Blair is the representative man on the ticket, and he is so by reason of his letter.

In defiance of these facts, the *World* persists in denying "that the Democratic Party is pledged to destroy the new State Governments by force." The question is, whether Gen. Blair or the *World* is the authoritative expounder of the Democratic policy. We know of no Democratic journal of mark, North or South, which accepts as orthodox the doctrine of the *World*. But we do know that the entire Democratic Press in the South and West has received the Blair doctrine as gospel, and expounds it as the policy which Seymour must carry out if elected.

And, thus interpreted, the declaration of war against the new State Governments as "usurpations—unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," involves their destruction by force. The duty of the Executive is alleged to be to call the military to his aid to disperse these Governments and to reëstablish the white men's rule which prevailed before Congress began its work. No use is to be made of legal machinery. No reliance is to be placed upon the instrumentalities of change afforded by the local Governments. They are to be overthrown at once by Federal force.

Other exemplifications of the application of the policy have been afforded by outspoken journals like the Charleston *Mercury*. On the hypothesis of the New-York Convention, that reconstruction is "void," the *Mercury* has explained to its readers that, with a Democratic President to control the military, the officers of the local Government may be looked upon as trespassers, and may be summarily dealt with as such. Enough has transpired to prove that the Southern Opposition is quite ready to act upon this principle, when it can be done without the risk of Federal interference.

We contend, then, not only that the New-York Convention, by its platform and nominations, pledged the Democratic Party to the overthrow of the new Governments by force, but that the leaders of the party in the South and West, and the rank and file everywhere, so understand both.

The Legal-Tender Act a Necessity.

The *Journal of Commerce* has so often discussed the constitutionality of this question, that we should suppose it might state with tolerable precision the ground upon which it stands. But, although we said in reply to its attack upon this act of Congress, that it was supported on two grounds—first, that it had been found to be "necessary and proper" to carry into effect the powers involving pecuniary expenditure, specifically granted to Congress for purposes of war, and second, that it was a reasonable and well-known means to the end which was sought to be accomplished, the *Journal* persists in stating that we had hinged its constitutionality upon the former of these grounds only.

We also stated that the measure became thus legal, inasmuch as the money fabricated from the precious metals had been persistently expelled from the United States, in consequence of the prevalence of small bills all over the Union.

A candid and intelligent examination of the effect of the universal habit of the country to treat such bills as the representative of money—from a very general preference of them to coin as a thing to carry in the pocket and use in daily transactions—must lead to the conclusion that in a war of great magnitude, the precious metals cannot be commanded in sufficient abundance for an unusual expenditure. The pockets of the people are the depositories of nearly as much, if not of more, of the circulating medium than is collected together in banking institutions, and when this amount consists of gold and silver, it might constitute a sufficient fund, with the aid of what is deposited in banks, to justify the Government to rely upon it in war. Canada now holds a considerable share of our small coins, while the people of the United States hold the paper promises to pay them in the shape of stamps. The only coins which now circulate in the Atlantic portion of the United States are those (one, three and five-cent pieces) which have been degraded below the standard for other coins. The latter circulate here because they will not circulate in countries which keep up their standard to the recognized footing.

Now, suppose the United States shall be involved in another war during this state of the finances, to what extent would the Government be justified in adopting its pecuniary measures to the present financial condition? If it should call for the "constitutional currency," what else would flow in but nickel delicately touched with silver? Gold and silver in abundance for our wants could not be obtained. Must the nation for that reason submit to be annihilated, or may it not for its preservation from destruction adapt its pecuniary measures to the circumstances which exist? If it can do so now, when our finances are debauched with paper descending to fractional amounts, it could do so then, when they were so debauched with small bills, down to a dollar, that the expulsion of coins of that magnitude and above, was as certain as the expulsion of our fractional coinage became by the issue of fractional currency. If the Government is ever to conduct war on the basis of the "constitutional currency," the event will have been preceded by a long course of experience in the opposite direction to that in which we have steadily traveled from the very origin of our Government. It will take years to establish the preëminence of the precious metals as a circulating medium.

The mode and manner of carrying into effect the powers of the Government must ever depend on the circumstances of the time. The Constitution contains only the great outlines of authority, and it is left to Congress to choose the means "necessary and proper" to effectuate the object, with no other limit than that they shall be reasonably conducive to the end, and not against any constitutional restriction. This rule has been laid down frequently by the Supreme Court, and it seems clear that the case in question comes within its operation.

MINOR TOPICS.

President Johnson's decision to preserve the peace in Tennessee, and his orders to Gen. Thomas to use the national troops under his command for that purpose, deserves more ample praise than it seems to get from the Republican Press. It is a just and patriotic step, and will preserve the State from what might otherwise have been very destructive and damaging violence. Gov. Brownlow's call upon the militia to do it, would have brought about a collision among the inhabitants, and would have been very likely to plunge the State into civil war. It is better that the national troops should be used to avert such an issue, than to settle it after it should be made.

When the whole country was filled with doubt of Gen. Grant's military competency, and when President Lincoln and the whole Cabinet and the most prominent military men in the country were denouncing the plan by which he was seeking the capture of Vicksburg, and were kindly giving him a chance to resign, he said, in a private letter to his father—which was the only notice he ever took of the matter—"Were it not for the very natural desire of *proving myself equal to anything expected of me*, and the evidence my removal would afford that I was not thought equal to it, I would gladly accept a less responsible position." But he did not resign—he was not removed, and the only reply he made to all this censure and doubt was to announce in due time by telegraph, that Pemberton had surrendered and Vicksburg was taken! Nothing more was heard of his incompetency until his nomination for the Presidency! He evidently intends now to "prove himself equal to anything expected of him"—and he will.

The attempt that has been made in Westchester County to obtain the right of voting on certain local questions for female property holders, came to grief on Saturday night. At the meeting the women themselves seemed to take very little interest in the matter, but those who claimed to be their advocates pushed the matter to a decision, and the Chairman showed conclusively that under the law of the State the female property holders could not be permitted to vote on questions of local taxation. If it be true, however, that two-thirds of the property of Mount Vernon is held by women, we must admit that they ought to "have their say" in regard to the opening of roads, repairing of sidewalks and village expenses generally.

Imperial France breathes easier. The official organ of the Government, with the imposing gravity of heavy type, publishes a flat contradiction to the statement of the *Independence Belge* that the young Prince Imperial had said: "When I shall be Emperor I shall not allow any one to be without religion." No such words, says the *Moniteur*, were ever made use of by the Prince Imperial. On the contrary, when he becomes Emperor he *will* allow Frenchmen to be without religion, as heretofore.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that Reverdy Johnson ought to have got up and left the table of the Sheffield Cutlers when Mr. Roebuck uttered his foul and impertinent remarks about the American people and their institutions. If Mr. Johnson had been the guest of Mr. Roebuck, he would certainly have been justified in leaving the table; but he was the guest of the Sheffield Cutlers, who wished to honor him and his country by the invitation that was extended. All of the Cutlers and the town authorities of Sheffield, and the entire Press and people of England, have shown that they were far more offended than Mr. Johnson at the vulgar and discourteous language of Roebuck. No one need be afraid that Mr. Johnson will permit his country to be assailed, or fail to assert his own dignity. The English themselves would be dissatisfied if he failed in these respects; for they agree that no finer specimen of high personal independence, diplomatic adddress and American character has appeared at the British Court than his predecessor.

The *World* can find nothing "more excruciatingly funny" than the hilarity of the Republicans "at the result of the Maine election." There is tenfold more fun in the pretended hilarity of the Democrats over the same thing; and we are sure it must be much more "excruciating" to the performers. Grimacing—twisting one's face into the contortions which simulate mirth, is much more painful than the indulgence of genuine delight. Nor is the pain in this case confined to the performers; it is impossible for the spectators not to feel some degree of pity for the harlequins who swallow burning alcohol and pretend to like it.

The actors in the affair of the "Wickedest Man" do not deny the statements given in the *exposé* published in the Times on Saturday. As to their expectation of doing good by the "movement" that has been got up in Water-street, we earnestly hope they will succeed.

It is a little curious to observe how largely the political orators of the day draw upon the incidents and laws of war, for their illustrations of political matters. They are always "driving in the enemy's pickets," or "scattering his skirmish line," or "flanking his right or left wings," or "charging heavily upon his centre." This style, doubtless, commends itself to the fervid military spirit which the war aroused, but one cannot help thinking that the arguments of our speakers would be quite as effective with a little less of this blood-and-thunder phraseology. Still, it is not easy always to change the public taste; and we may be quite sure that if the people did not relish this sort of thing the eloquent campaigners would not resort to it so freely as they do.

The recently deceased Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, whose real estate in the place is believed to be worth $26,000,000, and whose entire property is estimated at over $50,000,000, has, by his will, directed the appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of an institution of learning in Hoboken, and $500,000 for its perpetual endowment, and he has also directed that $1,000,000 be devoted to the completion of the Stevens Battery, which is to be the property of the State of New-Jersey. With the exception of these sums, the whole of his enormous property is left to his family (wife and children.)

Gen. Hillyer, who is now making Democratic speeches, but who was during the war, as the Democratic papers are careful to say, "on Gen. Grant's staff," pronounces Gov. Seymour "the greatest statesman of the age," and Frank Blair "the greatest volunteer officer of the war." These indorsements, from a man who is so competent a judge of both statesmen and officers, perhaps ought to secure their election; but fears are entertained in some quarters that they won't. We hear that the Democrats themselves feel it to be important to continue the canvass. The General's indorsement did not end the fight.

The *World* narrates its experience in the matter of employing female type-setters. It has employed at different times nearly a hundred of them; but at last it has given them up altogether. It found them incapable of performing anything like as much type-setting as men; it found them incapable of setting correctly; and it found them utterly incapable even of learning to decipher "bad manuscript." In the latter respect neither the sense of an article nor their own wits enabled them to get out of their difficulties. With regard to the first of these complaints—that women cannot do as much work as men—we believe the cause is in nature, and the fact cannot be remedied and ought not to be changed; but with regard to accuracy of composition and capacity to read obscure chirography, we should think that what was wanted in the females was proper training in the craft and drill in perceptive faculties. It does not appear that the female compositors had served an apprenticeship of three or five years to the business—as they ought to have done.

We trust the people of Nova Scotia will be neither too much elated, nor too much alarmed, by the offer said to have been made by "a General of the United States" of fifteen or twenty thousand American troops to aid secession from the Dominion of Canada. Our people, troops and all, have something a good deal better to do at home than to enter upon any such fillibustering schemes abroad, and our Government is not at all likely to permit any such undertaking. Besides nobody in this country cares a straw whether Nova Scotia "secedes" or not. The whole story is doubtless "bosh."

The London Press, and indeed the European Press generally, is constant and emphatic in its complaints of the "meagre reports" which they receive of events on this side the Atlantic. The complaint is perfectly just; but against whom may it be urged? Whom have they to blame in the premises but themselves? There certainly is money enough at command of the London Press to give them all the news they want, and the Cable rates now charged are not excessive nor so heavy as to discourage any fair amount of journalistic enterprise. The London *Times* and the *Telegraph* are both able to get such dispatches as they need; and if half a dozen of the other London newspapers would make common cause in the matter, they would no longer need to be at the mercy of news speculators. They ought either to remedy the evil or stop scolding about it.

The French Academy of Medicine has been holding a kind of *post-mortem* examination over Julius Cæsar. They have determined the number of his wounds to have been thirty-five, "only one of which was necessarily mortal," and that was "the rent which the envious Casca made." The Coroner's jury will probably bring in its verdict in due time and then we may hope that justice will be done to the perpetrators of this "foul murder,"—though there is reason to believe that a French jury may find it to have been simply a case of "justifiable homicide." The next case to be considered will be that of Abel, said to have been killed by his brother Cain. Crimes are so rare in France now-a-days that the scientific explorers have to go a good ways back for subjects. They certainly have done so in this case.

We hear that the proprietors of the Cunard Line of steamers are about to restore to the Bostonians the benefit of a steamer now and then to England. Since they withdrew the Boston branch of their line altogether, the Bostonians and New-Englanders generally patronize the French Line from this City, which has been wonderfully successful, and has made very decided inroads upon the *quasi* monopoly which the Cunarders formerly enjoyed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The regular season opens at Wallack's on Wednesday evening next, with two new pieces, both English and both said to be good. Wallack has made few changes in his company for the coming season—probably for the very sufficient reason that it could not well be much improved. The services of all the best artists, both male and female, have been retained, and only such new ones have been engaged as were requisite to fill vacancies. James W. Wallack, who is quite unequaled in his very strong line, is still of the company, and Miss Ettinge, who is by all odds the best and most effective actress in this country, and better, since Kate Terry's retirement, than any in England, retains her position as leading lady. Wallack will have sharper rivalry this Winter in legitimate drama than ever before, but his resources if wisely used, will enable him still to retain the lead in public favor.

Mrs. Lander will repeat her personation of *Mary Stuart* during the remainder of her stay at the Broadway Theatre. A farewell *matinée* of the play will be given on Saturday next.

The 212th performance of "Humpty Dumpty" will be given at the Olympic Theatre this evening.

Miss Maggie Mitchell is to change from *Lorle* to *Fanchon* to-night. Her engagement at Wood's Museum closes with the present week.

While there will be "Foul Play" as usual in Broadway this evening, there will be "Fair Play" in the Bowery. Color is given to this announcement by the production of a new drama called "Fair Play," written by Mr. Harry Seymour, at the Bowery Theatre.

At the New-York Theatre, "Foul Play" will enter on the eighth week of its adventurous run. Probably no play ever written or acted has been doomed to fulfil its own title so thoroughly as this drama has done, almost from its conception onward. It will be a fortunate thing if the worst has already been recorded of it.

The Worrell Sisters having rented the Academy of Music, will produce to-night a drama by Mr. George Marlow, called "1868; or, The Politician's Bride." Mrs. Maria Wilkins, Miss Henrietta Irving, Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mr. W. Hamblin sustain the leading parts in the piece.

An exhibition of McEvoy's Hibernicon will be given this evening in aid of Dr. Burtsell's church in Twenty-second-street.

Professor Blitz is to introduce the famous "Swimming Head" act in his entertainment at Dodworth Hall to-night. Mr. Blitz's ventriloquil powers will give additional interest to this illusion.

Another version (the fourth for Boston) is to be produced at Selwyn's Theatre to-night.

Mr. E. L. Davenport intends making his home on the Pacific shore. He is to manage one of Maguire's theatres in San Francisco.

The "Flash of Lightning" enters upon its second week in Brooklyn this evening.

Very singularly there is not a theatre in the country, North or South, East or West, playing *Mazeppa* at the present time.

Miss Blanche De Bar, a niece of Edwin Booth, has been playing *Ophelia* to her tragic young uncle's *Hamlet* in Cincinnati.

Edwin Forrest appears in Buffalo to-night.

At Niblo's Garden, on the nights of Oct. 9 and 10, a brief revival of the ballet is to take place, and Bonfanti, Sohlke, De Rosa, and the rest of the "White Fawn" tribe, are to give two performances of the spectacle of "Undine."

Personal.—Mr. Justin M'Carthy, editor of the London *Morning Star*, arrived in this City Saturday. Previous to retiring from his post for the purpose of visiting the United States, Mr. M'Carthy was the recipient of an address from the *attachés* of the newspaper with which he had long been connected. At the meeting incidental to the presentation, complimentary speeches were made by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Dr. Chapman, Mr. Finsley and others.

Senator Morton will not go to Washington to attend the September session unless his presence is required to constitute a quorum.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

CONGRESS.

The expressions of members who have arrived thus far are almost unanimous against any session for business. A few desire legislation in behalf of the Southern States, but it will not be had. Nearly all the members from the North repudiate the idea of any legislation now with special reference to the elections. They are all anxious to get through speedily and return to their work in the canvass.

The following named Senators having already arrived, only one man is required for a quorum: Buckalew, Sawyer, Cattell, Frelinghuysen, Wilson, Robertson, Osborn, Cameron, Morton, Yates, Kellogg, Anthony, Sherman, Sumner, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Ross, Wade, Fowler, Edmunds, Conness, Morrill of Maine, Abbott, Pomeroy, Dixon, Howe, Corbitt, Ferry, Harlan, Harris, McCreery, Willey. About seventy members of the House are here, and a sufficient number are *en route* to insure a quorum.

ARMS IN CHARLESTON.

A dispatch has been received from a reliable source by the Secretary of the Union Congressional Committee announcing the arrival in South Carolina of several thousand stands of arms, assigned to "prominent Southern gentlemen," in Charleston and elsewhere. They consist of repeating rifles and other arms used by cavalry and infantry during the war. The discovery has occasioned great excitement in Charleston, and fears are entertained that they will be used in armed political organizations. Many of the white citizens of Charleston, when the recent bogus conspiracy by the blacks to usurp control of the city was alleged to have been discovered, announced their intention of arming themselves for defence against the anticipated attacks. These arms, it is supposed, have been procured for that purpose.

BINCKLEY COMING BACK.

Attorney-General EVARTS has designated Ex-Judge FULLERTON, of the firm of FULLERTON & KNOX, of New-York, to act as additional counsel, to assist District-Attorney COURTNEY, in the ROLLINS investigation. BINCKLEY left for New-York to-night, armed with a letter to Mr. FULLERTON from the Attorney-General, and will communicate to that gentleman all his astounding revelations. In the meantime Congress will get together, and BINCKLEY and his managers will receive attention.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The following translation has been made from the French paper *Le Trait d'Union*, published in the City of Mexico, dated Aug. 16, 1868:

"We recently quoted a paragraph from a New-York paper, on Gen. ROSECRANS' appointment as United States Minister to Mexico, and committed a mistake, which we will now correct.

The paper in question states that the Government of the United States has not been officially represented in Mexico, any more than other foreign Powers, since the withdrawal of the French army and the death of MAXIMILIAN. This is a manifest mistake, for Mr. OTTERBOURG and Mr. PLUMB have officially and regularly represented the North American Republic near the Government of Mexico. The former was formally appointed Minister and presented his letters of credence with the solemnity required. Afterward, Mr. PLUMB, made Envoy Extraordinary, fulfilled the functions of the position with due regularity and legality, and we cannot see how the New-York paper could report the contrary.

In due regard to truth we must say that Mr. PLUMB's situation is very delicate, being the only foreign representative in Mexico; besides his own duties, he has had to attend to the interests of other foreigners without legal authority, and he could only interpose his good offices. In all cases he has now the approbation and sympathy of the Mexican Government, and of the different foreigners who have invoked his aid."

Mr. PLUMB is Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The trial of JOHN H. SURRATT on a second indictment, charging him with conspiracy to capture President LINCOLN, &c., will commence to-morrow. The District-Attorney will enter a *nolle prosequi* on the first indictment, which charges him with murder. This contemplated action on the part of the District-Attorney is owing partly to difference of opinion existing among the members of the Bar on the subject of constructive presence, which is an essential particular of a trial under the first indictment. There is no indication of circumstances which will further delay a second trial of the prisoner.

POST OFFICE DEFALCATION.

Information which has come to the knowledge of the Post Office Department since yesterday afternoon leads to the suspicion that a heavy defalcation has been committed by Col. C. B. OLMSTEAD, Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent of the building. According to the narrative of one of the chief officers of the Department, OLMSTEAD yesterday morning went to the residence of a laborer, employed in that branch of the public service, and obtained from him an army overcoat, leaving in exchange some of his own clothing and giving to him the keys of the office and safe and $1,000, the latter for delivery to his wife. The laborer, BRANEGAN by name, in the afternoon visited a priest and related to him these circumstances. Acting under the advice of the clergyman, he called upon the Postmaster-General and related these facts. Measures were at once taken for OLMSTEAD's arrest; but up to this evening no further intelligence has been obtained concerning him. An investigation into his financial affairs will take place to-morrow at the Department. The extent of the defalcation is not known. A recent requisition from him on the Treasury Department not having been honored occasioned some comment at the Department; but there was no expression at that time impugning his honesty. OLMSTEAD has been employed as Disbursing Clerk for two years, and it is said he has in the meantime been engaged in extensive pecuniary speculations.

PERSONAL.

The reports lately circulated concerning the critical state of the health of the Comptroller of the Currency and his intention of resigning, are entirely without foundation, as he is well and in full performance of his official duties at this time.

THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER.

Yesterday the Secretary of State presented to the President Gen. Don SANTOS ACOSTA, who addressed him as follows:

"I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of Colombia to the Cabinet at Washington. One of the most important, and to me the most pleasant of the duties of my mission, is to strengthen the ties of friendship uniting the two countries. That cordial and sincere friendship, founded in justice and community of interests and aspirations will strengthen with time. Colombia accepted the United States of America as a model from the first. Her history and the names of her great patriots are with us as household words; and now that events have given to the country of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN the right to appear before the world as the legitimate and victorious champion of republican principles, which are secure at last, our friendship has acquired a sincere and respectful admiration on her part. Colombia offers to-day a fertile field of conquest for the Anglo-American race, by means of industry and commerce, an important influence and a market unsurpassed. In expressing to your Excellency the high regard we entertain for the United States, I consider it my grateful duty to add that your illustrious and lamented predecessor greatly increased our respect and sympathy for your starry banner by his benevolent, just and kind policy toward us; and I am delighted to say we have found a like courtesy from your administration. When President of Colombia I took particular pleasure in manifesting to the representatives of the United States in Bogota the lively friendship and sympathy felt for your great nation by the Government and nation of which I had the honor to preside, and it is a great satisfaction to me now to repeat these expressions to your Excellency in person. Allow me to add the most fervent wishes that this great nation may finally triumph in its gigantic efforts at incalculable cost to heal the wounds of civil war, and thus practically demonstrate the inexhaustible resources of republics. In conclusion, I beg your Excellency to accept my best wishes for your personal prosperity, and my hopes that the Legation with which I am charged may succeed in gaining the esteem and sympathy of the American Government and people."

The President replied as follows:

GENERAL: In the name of the Government and people of the United States I give you a cordial welcome. It would be affectation to doubt the sincerity of that friendship toward us which you have expressed in behalf of your Government and people. Your predecessor, Dr. MURILLO, was called from your Legation here to the Presidency of the United States of Colombia. Your predecessor, Gen. MOSQUERA, honored our Capital by a visit when returning from Europe to assume the responsibilities of administration. You, Gen. ACOSTA, having retired from the Presidential office, are sent by your Government to be its representative in the United States of America. I trust that at last it has been made to appear clearly to all men that the United States do not covet the absorption, conquest or protectorate of the Spanish-American Republic, or of any one of them. Indeed to do so would be to distrust, if not to betray, the cause of Republicanism itself, by which cause and for which cause we ourselves live on the contrary. The United States in the interest of civilization, of the progress of republican principles throughout the whole American Continent sincerely and earnestly desire that each of these Republics shall remain sovereign, independent and free, and that each may rapidly develope the great resources with which it is blessed, Gen. ACOSTA; Providence has been exceedingly bountiful to the Columbian Republic. While it is rich in its resources, it also contains an isthmus only thirty-four miles wide and forty feet high, across which a ship canal can be made to connect the two oceans, &c., to control and ultimately transfer the commerce of the world. To superficial observers it may seem, indeed, that the Republic of Colombia is slumbering profoundly, unmindful that she has in her hand this important key, with power to throw the gates of the East wide open to the Western nations. Nevertheless, I do not forget that your Government has actually manifested great spirit and enterprise in permitting and encouraging citizens of the United States to partially anticipate that full and final work by constructing a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. I hope, however, that your statesmen will now take notice that Panama has proved altogether inadequate to the broad purpose of interoceanic passage; that the United States are, therefore, supplementing that enterprise, by contructing a railroad directly through their own territory from New-York to San Francisco. I hope that your stay among us may be prolonged at least two years; in that case, you may expect to see this second thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans finished and in full operation. General, you may improve that residence among us so as to deserve and secure not merely the high appreciation of your countrymen, but the applause and gratitude of all mankind, by convincing the Government of Colombia that it shall only extend full leave and protection, with reasonable encouragement to the citizens of the United States. They will, in a period hardly longer than I have mentioned, construct and complete the long desired ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, a work which it may reasonably be expected will permanently raise the Colombian Republic to a high rank among the nations. Please say this for me, General, to the President, Congress, statesmen, and people of Colombia, and all of them, that Japan, China, India, and the whole East are needing that communication not less than the Western nations are desiring its achievement.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Arrival of the Arizona from Aspinwall—$330,404 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, which left Aspinwall on Sept. 13, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the specie included in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$76,496	J.&W. Seligman & Co.	$95,200
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	52,207	S. L. Isaac & Ash	500
Eugene Kelly & Co.	106,000	Total	$330,404

The Political Situation—Unbroken Peace—High Tides—Ship Struck by Lightning.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868.

Our dates from Bogota give us nothing new. The Republic is at present tolerably quiet. The differences between the State of Cundinamarca and the General Government in relation to the "law of public force," still exist, the Commission appointed on both sides to arrange them not having been successful. Some fear that a new revolution will be the consequence.

In Panama we are quiet just now, the new authorities being engaged in trying to squeeze advance-taxes out of the merchants to pay current expenses. We do not expect another revolution till the Legislative Assembly meets, which will be in a month or so. The exiled President of the State, Señor DIAZ, and his Secretary, BERMUDEZ, have returned to Panama, and have permission to remain here; but immediately on their return a decree was issued that if any other political offenders returned without permission, they would be kept in prison till they were willing to go away at their own expense.

We had a little scare here on the 9th instant. As the tide was retiring, the water suddenly rose a foot or so, but as quickly receded. No damage was done. Capt. DELISSIER, who is here, predicts that we shall have remarkably high tides on the 16th instant, and on the 1st of October.

The American bark *Rolling Wave*, at Aspinwall, was struck by lightning, on the 8th, and her mainmast and maintopmast were badly damaged. She will, however, be able to reach Savannah, where she will be repaired.

HAYTI.

News from Port-au-Prince—Movements of Salnave—Prospects of the Revolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sunday, Sept. 6, 1868.

The revolutionary forces under Gen. PETION FAUBERT, NORMIL and JOHN LYNCH, continue to besiege this town. SALNAVE has attempted four times to break the line of the besiegers, but up to the present moment he has been unsuccessful. He publishes in the *Moniteur* of yesterday the news that a body of his troops, commanded by Gen. VIL LUBIN, recaptured the town of Petionville, a few miles from this city. This report, however, is generally discredited.

This week several prominent citizens of the City of Aux Cayes were captured by SALNAVE's adherents, the "Piquets," and sent to him. They were instantly shot.

SALNAVE recently fitted out a bark as a man-of-war, and dispatched her, in company with the small Haytian mail steamer *Mariani*, with provisions and ammunition to Gonaives, where his friend Gen. VICTORIN CHEVALIER still holds out in his favor. It has just been rumored that the revolutionary war steamer *Liberté* had succeeded in capturing the bark off the coast.

Capt. PARISIEM, late commander of the steamer *Silvair*, which was captured by the revolutionists, has escaped from St. Mark to Cape Haiti. He offered Gen. NISSAGE SAGET to go to the Cape as a Commissioner to induce the people to renounce their allegiance to SALNAVE. No sooner did he arrive at the Cape, however, than he averred his adhesion to the Government.

News from Jacmel—The War With the Piquets—Movements and Plans of Gen. Cabral.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868.

In consequence of the scarcity of ground provisions and the high price of every kind of food, the "Committee of Public Safety" issued a decree on the 22d ult. exempting from import duty flour, meal, rice, beans, corn, biscuits and potatoes. To meet the current expenses of Government, they laid an export duty on cotton.

Communication between this town and Port-au-Prince is interrupted. The only means of communication is by a postillion, who is the bearer of the British mails only, all other correspondence being interdicted by SALNAVE. As a matter of safety, the postillion travels with the British flag wrapped around his body.

The Piquets, SALNAVE's partisans, still continue straggling about the towns, and although they take good care not to come within cannon range, they prevent the sending of supplies to the army besieging Port-au-Prince. Jacmel has escaped falling into their power, through the energetic measures adopted by Gen. HECTOR. Meantime those savages have burned and pillaged all the surrounding country—Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Miragoane and Leogane. They murder all who happen to fall into their hands.

Gen. CABRAL, of St. Domingo, and partisans, are still here. They have not been able to cross the frontiers, owing to the reaction of the Piquets who infest the whole South. It is rumored they intend proceeding to St. Mark or to Cape Haiti by sea, from thence they would pass the northern frontiers and commence the revolution against President BAEZ.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Revolution—Salnave's Position and Hopes—Disastrous State of Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1868.

The revolutionary bands in the Southwestern Provinces continue their warfare against the Government troops.

The delay in the final fall of SALNAVE, of Hayti, has given fresh hopes to President BAEZ, for as long as SALNAVE holds out at Port-au-Prince, Gens. CABRAL and LUPERON and their partisans will not be able to cross the Haytien frontiers to head the revolutionists.

President BAEZ has spread the news that he has received information from Europe to the effect that the $2,000,000 loan had been finally negotiated, and that funds would come to hand before the end of the month. In consequence, he says, he has sent the schooner *Leonor* to St. Jago de Cuba with a dispatch to be transmitted to Europe per cable, requesting his agent in London to send him funds at once. As may be supposed, these tidings have caused a great deal of excitement and have filled everybody with hope. Still they are disbelieved by a great many persons, as Mr. BAEZ has always stuck to the policy of promises and of promises only. Meanwhile, misery continues to prevail, and if the statement should prove false and the money of the loan not be forthcoming, the state of suspense may eventually prove costly to Mr. BAEZ.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BOSTON.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool Sept 9 and Queenstown Sept. 10, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news, which includes interesting details of our cable dispatches, is two days later than was at hand by the *Hermann*. We print its salient points below.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Napoleon's Movements—Franco-Prussian Relations—The French in Rome—Spanish News—A Scene at Chalons—The Franco-American Cable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868.

The Emperor and Empress leave for Biaritz this week, accompanied by the Prince Imperial. Letters received in Paris yesterday announce it as probable that M. DE BISMARCK will visit that place toward the end of the month.

This fact, coupled with the recent military relaxations ordered in Prussia, would indicate an improvement in the relations of that Government with France. Such at least appears to be the impression of the Press in both countries. It is true that in this age of telegraphs and railroads the time lost by sending home the men of the reserve and the postponement of the calling out of the recruits would be easily recovered, still these measures are evidence of confidence in the preservation of peace, and if they are confirmed by the promised visit of M. DE BISMARCK to Biaritz, cannot fail to be productive of the happiest effects. The report that Russia had instructed its representatives in Berlin and Paris to make propositions tending to a general disarmament has been of course formally denied. She is the last Power that could be induced to enter into an arrangement of this sort, for her whole policy is based on the maintenance of a feeling of jealousy and suspicion between the other leading Continental Governments, believing that in this way she will more speedily accomplish the objects which she has in view in the East.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.

The cable will have transmitted to you before this a statement forwarded from Rome through the *Correspondance Havas* to the effect that the Pontifical Government has received the assurance that the French brigade will not be recalled so long as the advanced party in Italy has any chance of returning to power. So far is this from being the fact that considerable progress has been made in the negotiations between the French and Italian Governments for the total recall of the French troops. The Emperor is eagerly desirous to put an end to the embarrassments arising from the occupation, and as the Government of Italy is equally anxious to terminate a state of things which is a standing humiliation for it, there is no reason why an arrangement should not be arrived at which will reconcile the difficulties hitherto existing. The replacement of M. DE SARTIGES by M. DE BONNEVILLE is in itself evidence that important modifications are pending in the relations between the French and Pontifical Governments. It certainly cannot be merely to vary the form of the occupation that a Minister is removed who is known to be an especial favorite with the Holy Father, and replaced by a diplomatist whose opinions and antecedents are not likely to prove so agreeable to him. There is another fact which would go to confirm the belief that the occupation is about to reach its term. The Pope, yielding to the remonstrances of France, has at last entered upon a policy of retrenchment, commencing it by reducing the departments of the Government to two, those of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior. If these be followed by the other political reforms urged by the Emperor, all pretext for the further retention of French troops in Rome would at once disappear. But in any case, as that city is now well fortified against any attack by the revolutionary party, and as the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL appear to be willing to accept a *modus vivendi* which will guarantee the Roman territory against any act of aggression on its part, France would be safe in withdrawing its troops. Certainly nothing would conduce more to neutralize the efforts of GARIBALDI and the Red Republicans, or to promote the general interests of peace.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Queen ISABELLA and her family, continue to enjoy themselves at the seaside, while the affairs of her Kingdom are daily passing from bad to worse. Dismissals and resignations follow each other in rapid succession, and the misfortune is, that the men who are called in to fill the vacant positions, bring no strength to the Government. The resignations of M. ALEXANDRE DE CASTRO, Minister to Rome, and of the Comte DE XIQUERA, Under Secretary of State, are among the latest sent in. That of Admiral MENDEZ NUNA, who commanded the expedition against Callao, is confirmed. The highest military dignity, that of Captain-General of the Army, is now possessed by only six officers, independent of the King and the Infants of the Crown, with whom it is merely an honorary title. These are ESPARTERO, Duc de la Victoire; SERRANO, Duc de la Torre; CONCHA, Marquis del Duero; CONCHA, Marquis de la Habana; PAVIA, Marquis de Novaliches, and PEZUELA, Comte de Cheste. Out of the six there is not one on whom the Government can depend. ESPARTERO has declined all the advances made to him for his support; SERRANO has been transported to the Canaries; NOVALICHES was forced to leave Barcelona for Madrid, and has had the mortification of seeing a functionary whom he had detested promoted to the functions of Governor of Seville and Chamberlain of the Queen. His friends say that his health will not permit him long to retain the post of Captain-General of Madrid. CHESTE, also compelled against his wish to leave Madrid for Barcelona, has asked permission to go and pass a few months at Segovia. CONCHA, Marquis de la Habana, is at Saint Sebastian, and announces his intention to remain there, so as to avoid being mixed up with anything that may occur at Madrid. CONCHA, Marquis del Duero, is, with his brother, considered by a portion of the public as destined to replace the present Ministry and to inaugurate a conservative but constitutional and quasi liberal system. If to this list be added the Generals and Brigadiers who have been transported, all the general or superior officers who have had forced places of residences assigned them, all those who have been forced to retire, or who have been authorized to leave Spain, it will be seen that the loyalty of the army does not inspire M. GONZALES BRAVO with much confidence. It will be said, perhaps, that, although the officers of superior grade are *suspectes*, the system of rewards instituted by NARVAEZ secures the attachment of the non-commissioned officers and the men to the person of the Queen. The reply to this is to be found in the fact that the troops are constantly being changed from garrison to garrison. It is feared that if they are left long in any one place they will be infected by the prevailing spirit of discontent. Of persons occupying prominent political positions, it is said that nearly 2,000 have left the country during the present Summer. These facts will give you a better idea of the present condition of Spain and of its political prospects than all the speculations that may be written on the subject. The literal fact is that the Kingdom is in the throes of revolution, and that the men who have charge of its destinies are doing all they can to precipitate the fall of the monarchy.

THE EMPEROR AT CHALONS.

The papers are full of the incidents of the Emperor's visit to the camp at Chalons. The following might almost be taken as an episode of the time of HENRI QUATRE:

Between the double line of soldiers formed to receive His Majesty, and amid the roar of artillery, was to be seen advancing to welcome him the Mayor of Mourmelon, followed by the municipal council. The worthy man was in his shirt sleeves, and carried his coat on his arm. At the entrance to the camp he unfolded his garment, put it on, and, girding himself with his official scarf, advanced toward the sovereign, whom he accosted with a

"Bon jour, Sire."

"Bon jour, Père Champinois."

"How goes the health, Sire?"

"Pretty well; and yours, Père Champinois?"

"Tolerably, your Majesty; and your good lady?"

"The Empress is well, I thank you."

"And the little one?"

"We are all in good health, Père Champinois," replied the Emperor, thinking that he had finished with his interlocutor.

But Père Champinois, being near his Majesty, placed his hand familiarly on the pummel of his saddle, and continued to entertain him with his little affairs.

"That will do, Père Champinois," said the Emperor, getting impatient; "we have other matters to attend to to-day," and the cortége moved on.

The manœuvres on this day were extremely brilliant. After they had concluded, his Majesty gave a lunch to the officers, with whom he passed the afternoon. On Monday the military exercises were renewed, but the heat was intense, and the troops suffered severely. There were several cases of prostration, but none of them proved fatal.

THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC CABLE.

The *Journal du Havre* expresses its fear that this project will fall through from the disinclination of the United States to grant the concession to M. ERLANGER, "who has committed the great crime in their eyes of having been the banker of the Southern States during the rebellion." If this motive for its refusal were not a sufficient one, which I think it is, one equally good is to be found in the fact that the two founders of the enterprise, Messrs. DELEPERT and BLACKMORE were jockied out of the concession by an intrigue in which female influence and bribery had a large share. If the French authorities see fit to commit an injustice to please powerful individuals, it is no reason why our State Governments, in whom the power of withholding the concession lies, should follow their example.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

International Congress of Workingmen in Brussels—Presentation of the Annual Report—Interesting Proceedings.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BRUSSELS, Monday, Sept. 7.

The third International Workingmen's Congress assembled yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The credentials of seventy-three delegates were verified, among whom were twelve from Paris representing Trades' Unions. Mr. JUNG, of London, was unanimously elected President, and Messrs. DUPONT, of London, and PH. BECKER, of Geneva, Vice-Presidents.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Circus Theatre, at which the various delegates gave a brief account of the doings of the Association during the past year. The Paris delegates complained of the difficulties they had had to encounter with a hostile Government and the absence of the liberty of the Press, the right of public meeting, and freedom of speech. One of them said: "We have been reproached with being political agitators; to this we have replied, if the political agitations consists in changing Ministers, Kings, Presidents of the Republic, &c., we have had no hand in it, and do not desire to have a hand in it. But if it consists in occupying ourselves with social questions, struggling against standing armies, supporting strikes, we have been political, and are ready to commence anew, for we cannot abstain from occupying ourselves with such questions. Though we are officially killed, and not allowed to act in our collective capacity, we are not dead; we work, each in his own sphere, at the great work, and will remain members of the great Association." These remarks were received with a shout of applause. The morning's sitting of to-day was chiefly occupied with settling the order of the day and appointing committees to report upon the various questions submitted for deliberation. The debates will be held in the Circus Theatre between 7 and 11 o'clock at night; the routine and committee business is to be done without the presence of strangers during the day. The first question on the programme is the question of war and standing armies, which was discussed to-night before a crowded and enthusiastic assembly.

The President having opened the sitting, Mr. R. SHAW, of London, was called upon to read the annual report in English, which was as follows:

"The year 1867–1868 will mark an epoch in the history of the Association. After a period of peaceable development it has assumed dimensions powerful enough to provoke the bitter denunciations of the ruling classes, and the hostile demonstrations of Governments. It has entered upon the phases of strife.

The French Government took, of course, the lead in the reactionary proceeding against the working classes. Already last year we had to signalize some of its underhand manœuvres. It meddled with our correspondence, seized our statutes, and the Congress documents. After many fruitless steps to get them back, they were at last given up only under the official pressure of Lord STANLEY, the English Minister of Foreighn Affairs. But the Empire has this year thrown off the mask and tried to directly annihilate the International Association by *coups de police* and judiciary prosecution. Begot by the struggle of classes, of which the days of June, 1848, are the grandest expression, it could not but assume alternately the attitudes of the official saviour of the Bourgeoisie and of the paternal protector of the Proleteriat. The growing power of the International having manifested itself in the strikes of Roubaix, Amiens, Paris, Geneva, &c., reduced our would-be patron to the necessity of turning our society to his own account or of destroying it. In the beginning he was ready enough to strike a bargain on very moderate terms. The manifesto of the Parisians read at the Congress of Geneva having been seized at the French frontier, our Paris executive demanded of the Minister of the Interior the reasons of this seizure. M. ROUHER then invited one of the members of the Committee to an interview, in the course of which he declared himself ready to authorize the entry of the manifesto on the condition of some modifications being inserted. On the refusal of the delegate of the Paris executive, he added, 'Still, if you would introduce some words of gratitude to the Emperor, who has done so much for the working classes, one might see what could be done.'

M. ROUHER's, the Sub-Emperor's insinuation, was met by a blank rebuff. From that moment the Imperial Government looked out for a pretext to suppress the Association. Its anger was heightened by the Anti-Chauvinist agitation on the part of our French members after the German war. Soon after, when the Fenian panic had reached its climax, the General Council addressed to the English Government a petition demanding the commutation of the sentence of three victims of Manchester, and qualifying their hanging as an act of political revenge. At the same time it held public meetings in London for the defence of the rights of Ireland. The Empire, always anxious to deserve the good graces of the British Government, thought the moment propitious for laying hands upon the International. It caused nocturnal perquisitions to be made, eagerly rummaged the private correspondence, and announced with much noise that it had discovered the centre of the Fenian conspiracy, of which the International was denounced as one of the principal organs. All its laborious researches, however, ended in nothing. The public prosecutor himself threw down his brief in disgust. The attempt at converting the International Association into a society of conspirators having miserably broken down, the next best thing was to prosecute our Paris branch as a non-authorized society of more than twenty members. The French judges, trained by the Imperialist discipline, hastened, of course, to order the dissolution of the Association and the imprisonment of its Paris executive. The tribunal had the *naïveté* to declare in the preamble of its judgment that the existence of the French Empire was incompatible with a workingmen's association that dared to proclaim truth, justice and morality as its leading principles. The consequences of these prosecutions made themselves felt in the departments, where paltry vexations on the part of the Prefects succeeded to the condemnation of Paris. This governmental chicanery, however, so far from annihilating the association, has given it a fresh impulse by forcing the Empire to drop its patronizing airs to the working classes.

In Belgium the International Association has made immense strides. The coal lords of the basin of Charleroi, having driven their miners to riots by incessant exertions, let loose upon those unarmed men the armed force, which massacred many of them. It was in the midst of the panic thus created that our Belgian branch took up the cause of the miners, disclosed their miserable economical condition, rushed to the rescue of the families of the dead and wounded, and procured legal counsel for the prisoners, who were finally all of them acquitted by the jury. After the affair of Charleroi the success of the International in Belgium was assured. The Belgian Minister of Justice, JULES BARA, denounced the International Association in the Chamber of Deputies, and made of its existence the principal pretext for the renewal of the law against foreigners. He even dared to threaten he should prevent the Brussels Congress from being held. The Belgian Government ought at last to understand that petty States have no longer any *raison d'être* in Europe except they be the asylums of liberty.

In Italy the progress of the Association has been impeded by the reaction following close upon the ambuscade of Mentana; one of the first consequences was the restriction put upon the right of association and public meeting. But the numerous letters which have come to our hands fully prove that the Italian working class is more and more asserting its individuality quite independently of the old parties.

In Prussia the International cannot exist legally, on account of a law which forbids all relations with foreign societies. Moreover, in regard to the 'General Union of the German Workingmen,' the Prussian Government has imitated Bonapartism on a shabby scale. Always ready to fall foul of each other, the Military Governments are cheek-by-jowl when entering upon a crusade against their common enemy, the working classes. In spite, however, of all these petty tribulations, small groups spread over the whole surface of Germany had long since rallied round our Geneva centre. The 'General Union of German Workingmen,' whose branches are mostly confined to Northern Germany, have in their recent Congress held at Hamburg, decided to act in concert with the International Workingmen's Association, although debarred from joining it officially. In the programme of the Nuremberg Congress, representing upward of 100 workingmen's societies, which mostly belong to Middle and Southern Germany, the direct adhesion to the International has been put on the order of the day. At the request of their leading committee we have sent a delegate to Nuremberg.

In Austria the working-class movement assumes a more and more revolutionary aspect. In the beginning of September a Congress was to meet at Vienna, aiming at the fraternization of the workingmen of the different races of the Empire. They had also sent an address to the English and French workingmen, in which they declared for the principles of the International. Your General Council had already appointed a delegate to Vienna, when the Liberal Government of Austria, on the very point of succumbing to the blows of the feudal reaction, had the shrewdness to stir the anger of the workingmen by prohibiting their Congress.

In the struggle maintained by the building trades of Geneva the very existence of the International in Switzerland was put on its trial. The employers made it a preliminary condition of coming to any terms with their workmen that the latter should forsake the International. The workingmen indignantly refused to comply with this dictate. Thanks to the aid received from France, England, Germany, &c., through the medium of the International, they have finally obtained a diminution of one hour of labor and ten per cent. increase of wages. Already deeply rooted in Switzerland, the International has witnessed since that event a rapid increase in the number of its members. In the month of August last the German workingmen residing in Switzerland (about fifty societies) passed at their Congress in Neuenburg a unanimous vote of adhesion to the International.

In England the unsettled state of politics, the dissolution of the old parties, and the preparations for the coming electoral campaign, have absorbed many of our most active members, and, to some degree, retarded our propaganda. Nevertheless, we have entered into correspondence with numerous provincial trades unions, many of which have sent in their adhesion. Among the more recent London affiliations those of the Curriers' Society and the City Men's Shoemakers are the most considerable as regards numbers.

Your General Council is in constant communication with the National Labor Union of the United States. On its last Congress of August, 1867, the American Union had resolved to send a delegate to the Brussels Congress, but, pressed for time, was unable to take the special measures necessary for carrying out the vote.

The latent power of the working classes of the United States has recently manifested itself in the legal establishment of a working day of eight hours in all the workshops of the Federal Government, and in the passing laws to the same effect by many State Legislatures. However, at this very moment the workingmen of New-York, for example, are engaged in a fierce struggle for enforcing the Eight-hour law, against the resistance of rebellious capital. This fact proves that under the most favorable political conditions all serious success of the Proletariat depends upon an organization that unites and concentrates its forces; and even its national organization is still exposed to split on the disorganization of the working classes in other countries, which one and all compete in the market of the world, acting and reacting the one upon the other. Nothing but an international bond of the working classes can ever insure their definite triumph. This want has given birth to the International Workingmen's Association. That Association has not been hatched by a sect or a theory. It is the spontaneous growth of the Proletarian movement, which itself is the offspring of the natural and irrepressible tendencies of modern society. Profoundly convinced of the greatness of its mission, the International Workingmen's Association will allow itself neither to be intimidated or misled. Its destiny, henceforward, coalesces with the historical progress of the class that bear in their hands the regeneration of mankind.

LONDON, Sept. 1."

The first question was then introduced by CATALAN, of Geneva, who said that the workingmen were constantly protesting against war. What the workingmen should do in case of a war was a difficult question. To solve the question theoretically would not mend the matter, as the working classes had no power to enforce their convictions. Our state of society was a state of war, and it was against this state of war that the workingmen must make war, and they ought to seize every opportunity to oppose those who were the originators of wars.

Mr. LUCRAFT, of London, thought it was possible to educate the people into a belief that they could prevent war, and he thought no other organization was so capable of accomplishing this as the International Workingmen's Association. He said standing armies were of modern origin, and therefore the middle classes, who were in power, upheld them. MONTESQUIEU had said long since that it would lead to every man becoming a soldier, and general ruin would ensue. £200,000,000 were spent every year, which, if expended otherwise, would rid us of all misery; and the International Association ought to put their shoulders to the wheel to do away with standing armies. Italy was following in the wake of other countries. He proposed a resolution in accordance with his views.

Several other speakers having spoken in the same sense,

M. TOLAIN, of Paris, proposed another resolution protesting energetically against all war.

An objection was raised to putting the resolution to the vote to-night, but to let the Committee appointed to report upon the question state their conclusion in the morning sitting.

This was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

EXTRADITION.

Resolutions of a Special Committee in Regard to the State of British Treaty Relations with Foreign Governments.

From the London Times, Sept. 8.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of our treaty relations with foreign Governments regarding extradition, with a view to the adoption of a more permanent and uniform policy on the subject, have considered the matters to them referred, and have come to the following resolutions, which they have agreed to report to the House:

1. That it is desirable that greater facilities should be given than now exist for making arrangements with foreign States for the surrender to them of persons accused of the commission of crimes in the territory of such States respectively, and who have escaped to this country; and for the surrender by them, to the Government of the United Kingdom, of persons accused of crimes, who have escaped to their territories from this country.

2. That the list of crimes which should form the subject of extradition between this country and foreign countries requires to be carefully considered, but might, with advantage to the public interests, be made more comprehensive than the lists of crimes enumerated in the only three treaties of extradition now in force between the United Kingdom and other countries, namely, France, the United States and Denmark.

3. That a general act of Parliament should be passed, enabling Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that persons accused, upon proper and duly authenticated *primâ facie* evidence, of the commission of any of the crimes to be enumerated in such act, should be surrendered to any foreign Government within whose jurisdiction such crime is alleged to have been committed, and with which arrangements have been made for the extradition of persons accused; provided that the evidence should, with the exceptions mentioned in 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 75, s. 2, and 29 and 30 Vict., cap. 121, be such as would justify the committal of the offender for trial if the crime had been committed in England.

4. That every such arrangement should be required by the act of Parliament to be determinable by either party, at any time, after the expiration of a moderate period of notice.

5. That it shall be required by the act of Parliament that every such arrangement should expressly except from the liability to extradition such persons as are accused of crimes which are deemed, by the party to the arrangement of whom the surrender is demanded, to be of a political character; provided that any person accused of a crime which is deemed by the party to the arrangement of whom the surrender is demanded, to constitute assassination, or an attempt to assassinate, shall not be included in this exception.

6. That copies of every such arrangement, and of the Order in Council which embodies it, shall be laid before either House of Parliament, within six weeks of the issue of such order, if Parliament be then sitting, or if it be not then sitting, then within six months of the next meeting of Parliament.

7. That every such arrangement should contain an express stipulation that no person surrendered shall be put on his trial, or detained within the State to which he is surrendered, for any crime committed previous to his surrender, other than that on account of which he has been surrendered, without having been previously restored, or having had an opportunity of returning to the territory of the State making the surrender.

8. That it be one condition of such arrangements, on the part of the United Kingdom, with respect to any prisoner who shall be ordered by competent authority to be surrendered to any foreign Government, that he be remanded to safe custody for a limited period, say fifteen days, before final surrender, and he be informed, by the authority making such order and remand, that it is competent for him to apply, in the meantime, for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

9. That upon the hearing of the case on *habeas corpus* it shall be open to the accused to question the *bonâ fides* of the demand for his extradition, upon the ground that his surrender has, in fact, been sought for political purposes.

10. That all the legal proceedings necessary for the surrender of an offender by the United Kingdom, on account of a crime committed in a foreign country, should originate in an application before the principal Metropolitan Police Court.

11. That the act 29 and 30 Vict., c. 121, which expires this year, making certain provisions with respect to the admission of judicial or official documents or copies thereof, in evidence against persons accused of crimes, in accordance with the extradition treaties now in force, should be further temporarily continued.

The Water-street Revival—A Card from Messrs. Dyer and Packard and Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In an article on the Water-street revival, in the TIMES of this morning, a few misapprehensions occur, which, so far as they relate to ourselves, we would like to rectify, and this can perhaps be best done by a simple statement of facts.

First—Mr. DYER's "Wickedest Man" article, which appeared in the July number of *Packard's Monthly*, was not written at the instigation of any missionary or revivalist whatever, nor for the purpose of initiating a religious movement in Water-street.

Second—The "Wickedest Man" article, which, in the rough, had lain in Mr. DYER's portfolio for many months, was selected by him as the first of a series which Mr. PACKARD engaged him to write under the general title of "The Shady Side of Metropolitan Life," Mr. PACKARD having no knowledge as to what the subjects or the titles of the several articles would be.

Third—JOHN ALLEN closed his dance-house on Saturday, the 29th day of August, *not for any religious purpose*, but because he had become satisfied that his duty to his father's family and to his own children demanded that he should do so.

Fourth—The religious movement which followed, and which is growing more fervid and powerful from day to day, was about as nearly accidental as any religious movement ever was or could be. It went on for two weeks at JOHN ALLEN's expense, when it occurred to some of the Christian gentlemen, whose hearts were enlisted in the work, that it was not right for the cost to be saddled on Mr. ALLEN, and so a fair sum was paid to him to cover the expenses.

If JOHN ALLEN shall not be truly converted to Christ, it will be a source of deep regret to many who have become interested in him; but it will not affect the great religious movement now going on in Water-street. That does not depend on any individual or society.

Respectfully yours,
OLIVER DYER,
S. S. PACKARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Happening to call at Mr. DYER's office just as he and Mr. PACKARD had written the above, I take the liberty of appending my own personal views thereto. I have been all through Water-street, looking and listening, with the purpose of ascertaining for myself as to the character of the work now in progress. It is my conviction that the power of God is manifest among the dens of sin in that ward. The conversion of hardened men and women of the vicinity, and of men from abroad who have been drawn thither by curiosity, testify that the controlling influence is of God.

Many of those who are engaged in the work are clerical and other religious friends of mine, whose integrity and enlightened Christian zeal are above suspicion. Of course there will be much strange fire laid on any such altar. Weak enthusiasts may always be found who will attain a momentary prominence; but it is my full conviction that the spirit of the living God is at work in Water-street.

J. HYATT SMITH.

ELECTRICITY—ITS ASTONISHING RESULTS.—Dr. CHAMBERLIN would say to the afflicted that through his electrical agencies he can remove the most obstinate diseases.—[*Advertisement.*

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS HATS—Fall styles—at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion."—*Adv.*

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" for THE TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. 25 cents per cake.—*Advt.*

PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advt.*

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Providence, R. I.

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Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av. We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION. Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

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Chickering's, Water's, and other first-class new Pianos to rent, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

NORTON—WHITELEY.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 17, at Alleghany Arsenal, by Rev. Richard Lea, assisted by Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Mr. RUSSELL C. NORTON, of San Antonio, Texas, to ELLEN HAYS, daughter of Gen. R. N. K. Whiteley, U. S. Army.

SMITH—ROOF.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Pastor of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Mr. WM W. SMITH to Miss NELLIE A., daughter of Henry F. Roof, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Friday, Sept. 18, at the residence of her nephew, Charles Thwing, No. 508 West 23d-st., Mrs. MARY BAKER, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, F. T. Baker, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Universalist Church, corner Bleecker and Downing sts., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DURAND.—At Irvington, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 18, CYRUS DURAND, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Irvington, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M. Interment in the Irvington Cemetery.

DICKINSON.—At Lake Tahoe, California, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, (his 19th birthday,) CHARLES M. DICKINSON.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, J. B. Dickinson, No. 68 Madison-av., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CUMING.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 20, after a short illness, FRANCIS CUMING, in the 27th year of his age, son of the late Thomas B. Cuming, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HILL.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 20, DANIEL F. HILL, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 40 1st-st.

JESSUP.—In Montrose, Penn., at his home, on Friday, Sept. 11, Hon. WILLIAM JESSUP, LL. D., aged 71 years.

MARSTERS.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Sept. 19, Miss JENNIE E. MARSTERS, daughter of Silas W. and the late Rebecca Marsters, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 21, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 80 York-st.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday, Sept. 20, MARGARET RICHARDSON, daughter of the late Andrew Richardson, of this City, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Bergen, N. J., Rev. Dr. Taylor, Pastor, at 11 A. M. on Tuesday.

RUSHTON.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Sept. 20, FREDDY, only son of Frederick V. and Belina Rushton, aged 7 years and 9 months.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents. Trains leave 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 11½ o'clock.

SEFTON.—After a brief illness, on Saturday, Sept. 19, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TUCKER.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 19, JOHN GELSON, infant son of J. Edward and Isabella Tucker.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 303 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

These Pills are composed of various roots, including podolphin, or concentrated mandrake, the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills expel Ascarides, or Seat Worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing Piles, Fistula, Dysentery and other painful disorders.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the liver, indicated by a sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases where a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

No. 7 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—*Dear Sir:* I came to your office last February in a very bad condition of health. I had that awful complaint, dyspepsia, in its worst form; could not eat, had sour stomach, nervous, bad pain in the head; and, in fact, I was really miserable. You told me it was all caused by a diseased state of the liver and stomach, creating such an inactive state of the system the stomach could not act; consequently everything soured that I ate. You recommended your (Schenck's) Mandrake Pills and Sea-weed Tonic. I took them, and called twice to see you a short time since, and can say now I am well and in better health than I have been for ten years. I cannot speak too highly of your medicines. Use this letter as you see fit. Yours truly,

R. M. JONES, General Broker,
No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Dr. Schenck will also be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, and at his rooms, No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on Wednesday, Sept. 30.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers, and at his rooms.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the New-York Times can be had at the counter of the New-York Times. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UMBRELLAS.
GOOD, SERVICEABLE, CHEAP,
GINGHAM, ALPACA, SILK.
ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO.,
Manufacturers,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, near Walker-st.
Established A. D. 1802.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 10 o'clock A. M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, D and E, 11:30; F and H, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 26th-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAPTAIN CARLETON AGAIN.
THE DISGUISED TRAPPER OF OLANCHO,
By Capt. Carleton, author of "The Mysterious Hunter," in the *Fireside Companion*, out on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Be sure and see it.
GEORGE MUNRO,
No. 118 William-st., N. Y.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S SHORT TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE. Principally devoted to England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, France, Germany and Italy; with glimpses of Spain, Short Routes in the East, &c., and a collection of Travelers' Phrases in French and German. By HENRY MORFORD. 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $2.
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A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
THE ART OF HOUSE-PAINTING,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE,
Showing the Nature, Composition and Mode of Production of Paints and Painters' Colors, and their proper and harmonious combination and arrangement.
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Price 35 cents; $4 per year.
Very liberal terms made with those who will get up clubs for THE GALAXY. Address
SHELDON & COMPANY,
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JUST READY:
I.
INFELICIA.
A volume of Poems by ADAH ISAACS MENKEN. 16mo, cloth, $1; paper cover, 75 cents; with Portrait, &c., cloth gilt, $1 50.
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SHORT STORIES FOR SPARE MOMENTS.
Selected from Lippincott's Magazine.
Paper cover, 50 cents.
For sale by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS.
"THE PLYMOUTH PULPIT"
Will be published weekly, containing the current series of Mr. Beecher's sermons, commencing with the sermon of Sunday, Sept. 20.
A neat octavo pamphlet, carefully printed and suitable for binding. Price 6 cents per single copy, $2 50 per year. Subscriptions received by the undersigned. The trade supplied by the American News Company.
J. B. FORD & CO.,
No. 164 Nassau-st.,
Printing-House-square, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.
A public meeting of this Club will be held at No. 3 3d-av. THIS (Monday) EVENING.
HON. ISAAC DAYTON
and others will speak.
Friends of Grant and Colfax are invited to attend.
Gen. J. C. PINCKNEY, President.
N. S. DUNHAM, FRANK CANTRELL, } Secretaries.
F. C. WAGNER, Chairman Executive Committee.
JAMES McGEE, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY FOR GRANT AND COLFAX, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1868.—The Union Republicans of New-York City will assemble in Mass Meeting, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
ALL UNION ASSOCIATIONS, Grant and Colfax Clubs, "Boys in Blue," "Tanners" and Loyal Societies, in New-York and vicinity, are cordially invited to participate in this great meeting.
The following gentlemen are engaged to speak in the Cooper Union Hall and from stands outside:
Hon. EDWIN STANTON, Pennsylvania;
Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Illinois;
Hon. JOHN CONNESS, California;
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Pennsylvania;
Hon. HENRY WILSON, Massachusetts;
Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT,
Hon. T. W. CONWAY, Louisiana;
Hon. WILLIAM ELDER, Pennsylvania;
Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, New-York;
Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, New-York;
Gen. JAMES B. McKEAN, New-York;
Hon. M. J. TOWNSEND, New-York;
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, New-York;
Hon. F. A. CONKLING, New-York;
Gen. J. MEREDITH READ, New-York;
Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, New-York;
Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. Sigismund Kaufmann, Hon. F. J. Fithian, Gen. W. Kryzanowski, Major James Haggerty, Dr. Frederick Schuetz, Capt. Eugene O'Shea, Gen. Van Wyck, Hon. Alfred Erbe, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Dr. Herman Muhr, Hon. R. F. Andrews, Hon. Theodore Glaubensklee, Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. George F. Steinbrenner, &c., &c.
The ANDERSON GLEE CLUB will sing "THE UNION OATH," with bugle accompaniments, and other songs, and two brass bands will discourse patriotic music.
Front seats reserved for ladies.
RALLY! UNION MEN! RALLY!
"We propose to move upon the enemy's works immediately."
By order, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
JESSE O. HUNT, Secretary.

GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB,
FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
GRAND MASS MEETING
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, at 7½ o'clock,
LARGE HALL, 8th-av. and 34th-st.
ADDRESSES BY
Dr. FRED. SCHUETZ, Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, | Rev. L. H. KING, H. D. LAPAUGH, Esq., Hon. R. F. ANDREWS.
AUSTIN A. FULLER, President.
H. D. LAPAUGH, B. A. WHITFIELD, } Vice-Presidents.
ROBERT HOAG, J. TITUS DEYO } Secretaries.

THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting at the Wigwam in 46th-st., near 8th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Major DOUGLAS CAMPBELL and Gen. CLARK, of Texas. Anderson's Union Glee Club will positively be present. Seats for ladies.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
R. S. DOBBIN, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the UNION CENTRAL GRISWOLD & CORNELL CAMPAIGN CLUB will be held at Headquarters, Broadway and 23d-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Chairman pro tem.
ALEX. H. KEECH, JOHN J. O'BRIEN, } Secretaries.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.
POLITICAL NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture.
ANNIN & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
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Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

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NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

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Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

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Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, WM. COOPER,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, &c.
T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission.
NO. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following certificates of stocks, viz.: Central National Bank, New-York City, No. 208, 15 shares; No. 768, 5 shares; No. 2,774, 5 shares. Grocers' National Bank, New-York City, No. 211, 10 shares; No. 225, 30 shares. Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York City, No. 456, 10 shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862. Commerce Fire Insurance Company, New-York City, No. 97, 10 shares, July 7, 1859. Lamar Fire Insurance Company, No. 331, 6 shares, Feb. 1, 1859; No. 401, 3 shares, March 15, 1859. Buchanan Farm Oil Company, No. 1,031, 250 shares, Oct. 28, 1864. Rynd Farm Oil Company, No. 164, 250 shares, Sept. 1, 1864. People's Petroleum Company, No. 226, 900 shares, May 22, 1865. All the above securities stand in the name of L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer, and made application in due form for new certificates.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of
MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

NO. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.
JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000. S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee, approved Sept. 5, 1868, providing for the renewal of its matured bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that the same can be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Coupon Bonds due Jan. 1, 1900. G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Tennessee, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

The attention of parties interested is called to the above notice of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 9, 1868.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d of September, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. Land Bonds of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105 and accrued interest, by HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, No. 14 Broad-st. CORN & AUFERMANN, No. 30 Broad-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.
CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all moneys promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for Investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

VERMILYE & CO.,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113¼	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	109	109¼
Coupon, 1881..	114¼	114¾	5-20 Coupon, '68..	109	109¼
5-20 Reg., '62..	108¾	109	10-40 Registered.	104	104¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114	114¼	10-40 Coupon....	104¾	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110	110¾	Gold...........	144⅜	144½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111	111¼	U. S. Cur. Pac..	100	100¾
Jan. & July....	109	109¼			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.
THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public. James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis; Geo. H. Rea, President Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis; Jas. B. Eads, Chief Eng. of St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.; Geo. W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.;) John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:
R. K. Corning,
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Geo. D. Phelps,
Grant & Son,
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Isaac N. Phelps,
W. T. Blodgett,
John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.
THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
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GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame, while U. S. Minister) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine cables, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles between the following ports, viz.:

Canton, population 1,000,000; Macao, 60,000; Hong Kong, 250,000; Swatow, 200,000; Amoy, 250,000; Foo-chow, 1,250,000; Wan-chu, 300,000; Ningpo, 400,000; Hang-chean, 1,200,000; Shanghae, 1,000,000; total, 5,910,000.

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
J. & L. BROWNELL & BRO., New-York.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
DONAHUE, KELLEY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company. Pamphlets and circulars, with full particulars, to be had of all agents.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.
WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE M. MYLREA, } Agents.
ARCHD. McKINLAY,

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 323 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, and the election of directors, will be held in the City of New York, at the of office Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th of September, and reopened on the 12th of October.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
SEPT. 16, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE FIRM OF H. T. MORGAN & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of J. M. WILLIAMS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1868.
H. T. MORGAN,
J. M. WILLIAMS,
E. T. MORGAN.

H. T. MORGAN and E. T. MORGAN will continue the business under the firm name of H. T. MORGAN & CO., at No. 35 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868.
H. T. MORGAN,
E. T. MORGAN.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1868.

WE BEG LEAVE TO STATE THAT MR. ROBERT BARRET has been admitted a partner in our firms here and in New-York.
DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
(CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, WITH JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.)
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE,
(GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) fits boys of all ages for business or College on reasonable terms.

REFERENCE is made to present patrons, among whom are: Messrs.
A. R. Wetmore,
Robert Bonner,
Israel Ferguson,
Christop'r Gwyer,
S. T. Knapp,
F. P. Sage,
John Hillhouse,
John Olendorf,
H. Oberndorfer,
W. T. Runk,
N. H. Joralemon,
C. C. Poillon,
Wm. A. Mead,
Jas. R. Floyd,
A. W. Leggatt,
E. G. Burling,
D. M. Earle,
Charles Bliven,
T. M. North, Esq.,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,
and more than 100 other well-known citizens, including clergymen and physicians, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which is now open for the inspection of parents, and with whom the Principal (who resides in the Institute) is ready to confer day or evening.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed individually to advance to higher classes as fast as their attainments permit. Pupils are admitted at *any* time, and NEW ones are charged only from the day of entering. Those who are prepared may join the Post-Graduate Class. LITTLE boys are watched over with special kindness and care.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS WILL LIMIT his class for private instruction this year to fifteen boys. Session to commence about the 1st of October. Address him until Oct. 1, by letter, at No. 82 5th-av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:
H. M. Alexander,
A. M. Allerton,
John Auchincloss,
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Jos. M. Cooper,
Kenny Couillard,
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MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,
REV. L. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS,

Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.

Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
Will open a school for young ladies
at No. 302 West 34th-st.,
on Sept. 15.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE REGULAR exercises of this institution, for the one hundred and fifteenth academic year, will commence on MONDAY, the 5th day of October.

Candidates for admission will be received at the College on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Students of the College classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.

Candidates for admission to the School of Mines are desired to apply on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, also at 9½ o'clock. F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL OPEN A PREparatory School for Boys, at No. 113 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Miss Du Vernet can be seen at her school-room after the 21st, from 9 to 1.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A CHEAP EVENING CLASS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, &c., will be formed this week at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. Terms—Book-keeping, $14; writing, $5.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND BEGS TO inform her friends and patrons that circumstances compel her to defer until OCT. 1 the reopening of her school for children.
Apply at No. 22 East 38th-st.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—INSTRUCTION given at the Laboratory, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.
A. H. GALLATIN, M. D.
J. GALLATIN, JR.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y.
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 28th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL SCHOOL for twelve boys. For circulars and references address SAM'L M. ENSIGN, Morris, Conn.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.
A DEPARTMENT OF
PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE,
WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

IDLEWILD,
(HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS) will be reopened as a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sept. 23. MISS M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'
English and French School for young ladies.
NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

MISS OLSSEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. CORNWALL'S
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,336, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 49 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 86 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 86 W. 36th-st.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS WATSON'S BOARDING AND Elementary School, No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bigh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. References—Rt. Rev. H. Potter, New-York; Rev. A. C. Coxe, New-York; Rt. Rev. T. F. Davis; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, Wm. H. Appleton, New-York; J. W. Mitchell, New-York, and others as per circular, for which apply as above.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fourth year, for young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's institute for seven consecutive years.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NEW-YORK NAUTICAL SCHOOL, No. 92 Madison-st., New-York, established by Capt. WM. THOMS.—Practical navigation, nautical astronomy and seamanship thoroughly taught at this institution. Pupils prepared to pass the Revenue Marine and other Boards of Examination. Day and evening instruction. Free lectures to seamen every TUESDAY EVENING.
B. BROWNLOW, } Principals.
T. F. THOMS,

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

MOUNT MORRIS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young ladies, 124th-st., third house east from 5th-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 22. Six young lady boarders will be received. Evening classes, for youths and adults of both sexes, from 7 to 9 P. M. Languages, mathematics, book-keeping, elocution, &c., taught. For circulars apply as above. Terms moderate.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by railroad.
Rev. J. J. A. MORGAN, A. M., Principal.
Rev. ROBT. C. SCOTT, A. M., Associate Prin.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A FEW pupils to instruct by the hour in the German and French language. Call or address Miss E. MARX, No. 96 2d-av.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School will reopen Sept. 22, at No. 1193 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S SCHOOL, late of Cromwell, Conn., will reopen at Hartford, Conn., No. 90 Farmington-av., Sept. 28.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS YOUNGS'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN of both sexes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY.—A PARTY HAVING A FINE LARGE brick building, with water front and dockage, a few miles from the City, is desirous of placing it as capital in some good manufacturing business. Address FACTORY, *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR-HOUSE IN THIS CITY, in good working order; will be sold cheap to close an estate. For full particulars, address S. H., No. 49 West 46th-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LAW SCHOOLS.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, THE 21ST INST., AT THE
YALE SCHOOL ROOMS,
New Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway.

The instruction will be marked by clearness, thoroughness and energy. Open to all earnest boys from 6 years to 21. Thorough and rapid preparation for college or business. Any lad over 14, of fair capacity, will be fitted in Greek for Yale or any College in 10 months, and in Latin and mathematics in 18 months. Call at Room No. 12, 8 and 9 A. M., 7 and 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING in a first-class school in this City, and who can furnish good testimonials, desires a position in the City or Harlem, as daily governess, to teach the English branches, French, and rudiments of Latin. Address GOVERNESS, Station L, Post Office.

EUROPE.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD WIDE experience in traveling abroad desires to take charge of one or more young ladies wishing to spend a year or two in Europe. For information, apply to W. H. WHITE, M. D., No. 26 East 23d-st.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY WISHES A reengagement in a family as governess; teaches French, German, English and music. Address Messrs. KESSLER & CO., Nos. 115 and 117 Franklin-st., New-York.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION, capable of teaching the higher English branches, with Latin, French and music, wishes a situation in a school or family; salary must be liberal. Address M. B. J., No. 538 Broadway.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WILL GIVE instruction daily as an equivalent for a home in a gentleman's family. Address INSTRUCTION, No. 276 6th-av.

AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation as governess to young children; principal object a respectable home. Address No. 155 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GENTLEman, Protestant, and graduate of theology, a situation in a school or institute as French teacher. Address G., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1 on deposits made now, payable in January.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits now draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German. Assets, $5,450,231 34. JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS FROM $1 TO $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, commencing Oct. 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 26th-st.

FURNITURE.

NEW
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,
Have the largest assortment of
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTH,
of any house in the CITY, which they offer to the RETAIL trade at
WHOLESALE PRICES.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT G. W. SNEDEN AND CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also mattresses, bedding, looking glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A CITY FAMILY RESIDING permanently in the country, one hour from New-York, a Protestant girl as nurse for two young children, but willing to do anything required; preference given to English or American; one fond of the country and desiring a permanent home. Address for one week WEST SHORE, care C. H. Clark, Ocean Bank, New-York.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, FRENCH, ENGlish or German Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; also one as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 60 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 167 Church-st., New-York. D. B. BABCOCK.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 17 or 18 years of age, who can write a fair hand, whose honesty can be guaranteed. Apply to J. P. & J. L. JOHNSTON, No. 325 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAID AND SEAMstress, who will also take charge of a child seven years old; none but those having the very best City references need apply. Address Box 811 City Post Office.

WANTED—AT NEWBURG, N. Y., A MIDDLE-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer; must be competent, obliging and reliable.
W. M. RAYMOND, No. 348 Pearl-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry goods business at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND COMMODIOUS rooms, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., are wanted a number of servants of every nation, to fill places now vacant in City and country.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant woman; is accustomed to the care of children and competent to take care of an infant; is patient and kind to them, and disposed to discharge her duty faithfully in every respect; would be willing to make herself generally useful; good City references. Apply at No. 1,201 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO travel with a family and take care of growing children; is a good seamstress; a family going South preferred, as she has lived South before; none but a first-class family need apply. Can be seen till suited at No. 135 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., over the tea store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress; can use the sewing-machine; has the best of City reference; none but first-class families need apply. Can be seen until suited at No. 135 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., over the tea store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced first-class waitress in a private family; she is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is capable of taking either capacity; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge, night and day; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, who can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by bottle, a situation; best of City references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding-house; understands all kinds of baking, pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY PROTESTANT girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; also, very willing and obliging; good reference. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; can do all kinds of embroidery; can be seen for three days. Call on first floor, back room, at No. 436 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR her girl as chambermaid and nurse; she is honest, willing and obliging, and only parts with her in consequence of shutting up house and going to board. Call for two days at No. 16 Livingston-place, between East 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best of City references. Call at No. 116 4th-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ALL FIRST-class waitresses, chambermaids and nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., for excellent situations in City and country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged lady, a situation as housekeeper, or nurse to an invalid lady; could take charge of a house during the absence of the family abroad; best references furnished. Apply at No. 222 West 28th-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMIlies by the month, also a few gentlemen's; does them up in the best manner at 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back. Call all week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing, or waiting or housework; good City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, jellies, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; five years' City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 334 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; good references from last place. Apply at No. 120 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, Protestant girl, as seamstress; is a good operator; no objection to see to grown children; has excellent City reference. Call at 365 6th-av.; ring middle bell.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Seen for two days at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and fine laundress, and fine fluting; no objections to take care of children. Call at No. 830 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY French woman as first-class cook in a small private family; has good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 53d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 487 West 22d-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER would go out by the day or take in work; best of City references. Call at No. 291 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, waitress or plain sewing. Call at No. 340 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., ARE wanted situations for a large number of first-class servants, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also, young girls and those lately landed.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND SCIENtific gardener, a situation where a man of the best abilities is required; has over twenty years' experience in every department of gardening; testimonials and references will be found satisfactory. Address HORTICULTURIST, care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st., which will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, no incumbrance, situations; former as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of horses well; wife for general housework, in a small respectable family; no others need apply; their references will bear the strictest inquiries. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 6 West 49th-st. Reference in the same house. Prefer a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and good steady driver; has four years' recommendation from his last place. Call on or address E. M., No. 448 6th-av., Mr. Trainor's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, or coachman and groom; has the best City references for capability, care and management of horses, carriages and harness; understands the City drives. Address WILLIAM E., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN—A single man—as coachman and gardener; understands the green-house and gardening in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; can milk cows; can give reference. Can be seen at No. 19 Centre-st., or address C. SMITH, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, (Americans,) the man as farmer, or would take a place as coachman; the wife as cook; understands milk and butter; best of reference. Address G. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARdener by a young German, single man, first-class gardener, who understands his business in all its branches; can furnish the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 19 Centre-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give ten years' City reference from some of the first families, in every respect. Address, for two days, A. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or No. 213 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man, as coachman in a private family; can give the best of City references; well-experienced driver. Inquire at No. 44 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant man as coachman; is willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; he is thoroughly competent in all its branches; has the best City reference from his last employer. Call on or address C. C., harness store, No. 33 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR the care and management of road horses, by an Englishman, single; can give best of references. Call on or address E. C., No. 11 East 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an Englishman thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call or address at SANDKUHL'S, No. 136 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, with good City recommendations, a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country. Address C. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; five years' references from his last employer. Apply to or address for three days W. S., care of Jas. Rieck, harness maker, No. 436 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN, JUST RETURNED from the country, would be glad to get a good situation for his coachman, who is a very honest, reliable man. Address W., Box No. 4,028 Post Office, New-York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—WANTED, BY A thoroughly experienced double-entry book-keeper, a situation as book-keeper or cashier; first-class New-York and Boston references given, and satisfactory reasons for wishing to leave Boston and present employer. Address E. W. S., Box No. 3,743, Boston Post Office.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE house, by a young man of 20; salary no object at first. Address ENERGY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Sept. 22
CITY OF BOSTON.............SATURDAY, Sept. 26
CITY OF ANTWERP.............SATURDAY, Oct. 3
ETNA.............................TUESDAY, Oct. 6
CITY OF PARIS..............SATURDAY, Oct. 10
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends*.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.
BRITANNIA......Sept. 26 | IOWA...........Oct. 17
HIBERNIA.........Oct. 3 | COLUMBIA.........Oct. 24
EUROPA...........Oct. 10 | CALEDONIA........Oct. 31
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.
NEBRASKA.....................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN...................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA...................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO....................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
Chief cabin passage..........................$130
Second cabin passage...........................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage...........................145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA..........Sept. 24 | SIBERIA............Oct. 8
MALTA.............Oct. 1 | ALEPPO............Oct. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage...................................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FORBES,
Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. WEST.
Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when those dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT. 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sailing on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 20.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Oct. 8.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, will leave Pier 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, and HUNTSVILLE on SATURDAY Oct. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO.—Forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 79 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $50, currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State, by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court [illegible], No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch steamers as follows:
MERCEDITA.......SMITH..........SATURDAY, Sept. 19
FLAG..............HOFFMAN.......SATURDAY, Sept. 26
From Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Through rates and bills lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
L. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
First Steamer.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, for Galveston, Texas, direct. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship WILMINGTON will succeed the TYBEE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Sept. 26
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:55, 9:55 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

JEROME PARK SALOONS.
The saloons under the public stands at Jerome Park will be let for the sale of refreshments of all kinds during the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, which will commence on the 6th of October. Applications and bids will be received by the undersigned at Fordham until the 22d inst. The saloons can be seen at any time.
C. WHEATLY, Superintendent.

YARN, TWINE AND THREAD MANUFACTORY.
Sail, Baling and Bag Twine.
Shoe Thread, Gilling and Saddlers' Thread.
Twines, equal to English in quality, color and finish.
Twines, all kinds, in balls and hanks.
Linen and Jute Yarns.
For sale by A. H. HART & CO.,
Store Nos. 90 and 92 White-st.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT COMPOSITION for inking rollers is superior to anything in use, and economical. The rollers do not harden, shrink or crack. Give them a trial and be convinced. Your orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DONATIONS OF SECOND-HAND CLOTHING and shoes, though much worn, will be gratefully received by the Five Points House of Industry. Packages in this and the adjoining cities will be gladly sent for on notice being sent to the Institution, No. 155 Worth-st.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Supt.

PAINT BRUSHES,
KALSOMINE;
Also, Brushes of every description, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.
A POCKET-BOOK, containing a sum of money, which owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 47 West 48th-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 807 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, ON THE WAY from West Warren-st., Brooklyn, to Hudson River R. R. Depot, via South Ferry and Broadway and 23d-st. stage; a POCKET-BOOK containing about $70. The finder will receive $10 reward on returning it to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 85 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF a ladies' green enameled WATCH, with chain, lost on Friday afternoon, either in a Cortlandt-st. stage, on the way to Pier No. 19, North River, or on board the New-Brighton boat, *Thomas Hunt*. Apply to W. A. WIECHERS, corner Richmond-terrace and Hamilton-av., New-Brighton, S. I., or No. 108 Wall-st., N. Y.

$100 WILL BE PAID ON THE RECOVERY of a set of CORAL missed from No. 136 West 34th-st. last Thursday night. Address No. 729 Broadway, at Legrain's.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.
CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 21, inst., will leave at 3 P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make her regular SUNDAY MORNING trip to Newburg on SUNDAY next, Sept. 20, leaving Barclay-st. at 7:15 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7:30; 34th-st., 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg 1:15 P. M. Fare to Newburg, 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, 11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 23d, 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, 9 A. M.	Thursday, 24th, 1 P. M.
Friday, 25th, 10 A. M.	Friday, 25th, 2 P. M.
Saturday, 26th, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th, 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M.; Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 15, the C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M. Fare $2.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

YONKERS FERRY, FROM DUANE and Jay sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

MILLINERY.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
New PLUSHES, VELVETS, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, REAL LACES, CORSETS, YANKEE NOTIONS, DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, &c., &c., every day, from AUCTION and PRIVATE SALE, CHEAP.
EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Over ten thousand new hats and bonnets ready today, comprising all the fashionable shapes and materials, for the Fall season, at very low prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
OUR STOCK WILL REPAY AN EXAMINATION.
We have cheap VELVETS, SILKS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS, BESIDES JOB LOTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FROM AUCTION, and the largest stock of FALL HATS and BONNETS in this City, without exception. We cut lengths at piece prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY.
Mme. Galoupeau, late Mathilde & Co., No. 6 Brevoort-place (No. 53 East 10th-st.) near Broadway, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Fall season, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second, That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 29th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, } Commissioners.
MATTHEW TULLY,
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 124 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. A. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE, WITH private table, at No. 6 Madison-square. (23d-st.;) may be had by application; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A HIGH-STOOP house, for three adults and servant; $500 per month will be paid for the entire parlor floor, and two rooms on the second floor, with private table. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,398 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN with wife, three children, (of 3, 6 and 12 years,) and nurse; three rooms required, one small. Terms not to exceed $60 per week. Address CLERGYMAN, Presbyterian Rooms, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with fire, gas, &c., and board for two, $23, one for $15, one for $16, in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 51st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome rooms on second and third floors, separately or together, with all the comforts of a first-class home; reference given and required. Address O. W., No. 192 5th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, FOR young ladies and others wishing to be in the City a few months, in a pleasant New-England family, where French may be acquired and spoken, at No. 28 East 28th-st.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on the first floor and a large front room on the second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, &c., to let, with first-class board.

NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST.—SECOND DOOR off Madison-square.—A suite of two beautiful rooms, furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen without board. None but gentlemen of undoubted respectability need apply.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, newly and handsomely furnished as parlor and bedroom, to let to gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from the New-York Hotel.—Choicest rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table.

NO. 351 FIFTH-AV., SECOND DOOR below 34th-st., a fine suite of rooms to rent with board. Also single rooms for gentlemen; private table if preferred. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or board on Sunday, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

MISS SNOW HAS A HANDSOMELY furnished second floor, in perfect order, to let, with board; also, rooms for gentlemen. No. 48 West 15th-st. Highest reference exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN A LARGE room, or sitting-room and bedroom, furnished, within ten blocks of City Hall; reference; "money in advance." Address O. A., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

CHOICE OF TWO LARGE, CHEERFUL, well-furnished rooms with board, on third floor, in a private family of adults. No. 216 West 15th-st.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board, to permanent parties. No. 271 West 11th-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.; references.

NO. 22 BOND-ST.—WINTER BOARDERS accommodated, on very reasonable terms, with good board and noon dinner.

BOARDERS MAY BE ACCOMMODATED in Lafayette by addressing S. S. BERGEN, Hudson County, N. J.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-st. will let a room on second floor, with board for two, at $18 per week. Everything home made.

BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT NO. 45 West 128th-st., in a new house and private family; reference given and required.

IN A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY A PHYSIcian's office and several well furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 105 West 21st-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with board.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS IN SUITES and single; also, entire second floor; reference

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.
CORNWALL, Sept. 15, 1868.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, ON OR BEFORE Oct. 1, by a small American family, a room and bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, on the upper portion of De Kalb-av. or vicinity. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H, Box No. 4,600 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR A SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping, between Washington and Union squares, or Bond-st. and Stuyvesant-square. Rent must be moderate. G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 661 Broadway.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS suitable for light housekeeping, for a family of three adults; must have gas and water and good location; immediate possession. Address R. M. X., New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE A MEDIUM-SIZED brown-stone or brick house; location must be good, not above 54th-st. Address, with full particulars, J. M. R., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM NOV. 1, THREE-story house, good location, between 10th and 40th-sts., and 3d and 8th-avs. Address, stating full particulars, R., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE AT Newburg; for six months or longer. Address, stating all particulars, to L. J. WYETH, Box No. 68 New-York Post-Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPERSTRUCTURE OF IRON BRIDGE AT THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS.
Proposals will be received at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., until the 15th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock meridian, for the construction, putting in position and finishing ready for use, the superstructure of an iron bridge, consisting of four spans of one hundred and fifty feet each, across the minor or south channel of the Mississippi River, at the lower end of Rock Island, Ill.
The roadway of bridge to be twenty-four feet in the clear, and a sidewalk on each side of roadway, six feet wide in the clear, and both to be properly covered or floored, the roadway with two and one-half inch thick, and the sidewalks with one and a-half inch thick, oak flooring.
Drawings, plans and specifications, necessary to a clear and ready understanding of the proposed mode of construction will accompany the proposals, and bidders will state the time within which they can complete the work.
The iron that is subjected to a tensile strain to have a tenacity of not less than sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per square inch of section; and the bridge to be strong enough, with an actual strain of *extension* of *ten thousand pounds* per square inch, and of *compression* of *six thousand pounds*, to admit of a column of men, or a drove of cattle, crossing over it with safety.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.
T. J. RODMAN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding Rock Island Arsenal.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., Sept. 12, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.
Sealed proposals in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:
550 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
250 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.
36,000 feet board measure, best quality two-inch pine plank, each 15 feet long.
20 sound white oak posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.
All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full dimensions given will be strictly required; any other sizes will be rejected.
All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the materials must be borne by the contractor.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals can be procured at this office.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engrs., Bvt. Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1868.

TRANSPORTATION FOR NAVY STORES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1868. }
Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for freight," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 1 P. M. on the 24th inst., for transportation, by "sailing vessel," from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., for the following supplies, viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Three galleys, packed in 44 boxes, weighing 22,704 pounds.
Freight payable in currency after return of receipted bill of lading without primage.
Parties making proposals for the above freight are desired to state the name of their vessel, when ready to receive freight and date of sailing; they are also invited to be present at the hour named, when the proposals will be opened, and the award made to the lowest responsible bidder.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868. }
Sealed Proposals, to be indorsed *on the envelope* "*Proposals for Tubes*," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock the 26th inst., for 1,500 SEAMLESS BRASS TUBES, 7 feet 8⅝ inches long and 2¼ inches outside diameter, to be properly packed for shipment, and delivered, *free of expense*, by the 15th *of October next*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named, at which time the proposals will be opened. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the Tubes *by the time specified*. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
J. C. ELDRIDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, the 9th day of October, 1868, at noon, for the grading and masonry required on the first, second and third divisions of Central Park-avenue, extending from Greenville to Woodlawn Cemetery, about ten miles in length. Plans, profiles and blank forms of proposal, together with schedule of quantities, will be in readiness at the office of the Engineer of the avenue, near the Courthouse in White Plains, on and after Saturday, the 21st day of September, when the Engineer or an assistant will be in attendance to afford explanations. All bids will be accompanied with the names of two good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any bids that may be offered.
Any proposal not in conformity with the specifications will not be considered.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN P. JENKINS, Secretary.
M. O. DAVIDSON, Engineer.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FACTORY OF "BREWSTER & BALDWIN,"
No. 65 East 25th-st.
We beg to apprise the public that the price of the "BREWSTER ROAD-WAGON"
IS REDUCED TO $300, and invite the inspection of all appreciating first-class carriages to call at that factory, and see our work in process of construction.
We are also prepared to show our new designs of PARK and FAMILY CARRIAGES for next Spring. Orders placed now will be put in the works early, and thus secure the advantage of slow painting.
The public are positively assured that no work is sold at this factory that is not made on the premises.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN.

MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
Wareroom No. 856 Broadway, manufactory Nos. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., have on hand and are making to order every description of the latest designs of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, and for excellence of workmanship, design, beauty of finish and durability are warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in this market.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a fine pair of bay horses 15¾ hands, warranted sound and kind, very stylish drivers. Also, an extra fine Kentucky bred saddle horse, 15¾ hands, and a very good saddle mare 15¼ hands; all will go in single or double harness. A carriage phaeton and buggy, with double or single harness, will also be sold if required. Apply at Goodwin Stables, corner 37th-st. and 7th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, used but a few days and as good as new; one a City coach, trimmed in blue satin; the other a caleche, trimmed in drab silk, both with combination springs, with iron loops, and made to order; can be seen at northeast corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st. Apply at entrance on 16th-st.

$75 FOR A FINE LARGE HORSE, 16 hands high, sound, and kind in all harness; would suit express, grocer, cart, or truck; also, good, strong express or grocery wagon, in good order, cheap; must be sold. Apply at No. 545 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TURN-OUT, CONsisting of a pair of beautiful ponies, with harness and low-covered Victoria, by Brewster; the lot to be sold cheap. Can be seen at all hours at Underhill's Stables, Lafayette-place.

FOR SALE—ONE CHEAP HORSE, PRICE $50, fit for any light business; also, the lease and good will of the stable, for eighteen horses, for a term of years. Inquire at No. 74 Greenwich-av.

NEW BOARDING AND LIVERY STABLES, No. 132 West 31st-st. and No. 129 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the best of ventilation and personal attention given to boarding horses.

A YOUNG MARE FOR SALE CHEAP—Good for heavy work; price $200. Apply at No. 124 9th-av. B. B. DUMVILLE & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 56TH-ST., WEST OF 8TH-AV., near Central Park, two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 326 and 328; the parlors done in black walnut; elliptic and circular doors, marble halls, &c. They are most elegantly and permanently built and finished in all their parts. Come and see. Apply on premises, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—117TH-ST., between Avenue A and river, a new three-story high-stoop frame dwelling; also, the large three-story brick adjoining, 25x42x100—16 rooms, suitable for two families; modern improvements, good location, near cars and 120th-st. steamboat landing. Terms very easy. Owner, S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the handsome three-story brown-stone house No. 328 East 50th-st.; has all improvements, and in perfect order, built by the owner for his own use. May be seen from 1 to 6 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK BOULEVARD, 5TH AND 8TH AVENUE LOTS, in parcels to suit purchasers.
For sale by ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 40th-st., between Lexington and Park avs.; with every convenience; $16,500; seen only by permit. ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 5th avs., an elegant brown-stone high-stoop house, with furniture (new) and stable in rear on 39th-st.; lot 24x20 feet. Apply to W. W. WAKEMAN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

STABLE FOR SALE, NO. 528 WEST 22d-st., 25x85 feet; lot 100 feet. This is one of the most complete and elegant private stables in this City; room for six horses, ample carriage room, coachman's apartments, &c. Apply at No. 100 and 112 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; location one of the most central and pleasant in Brooklyn; within five minutes' walk of City Hall and ten of Wall and Fulton ferries; one of the best investments in the city; house contains all the modern improvements. Apply to WM. G. BOGGS, *Union* Office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and stable No. 207 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Washington Park; in complete order; possession immediately; lot 30x126. Inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

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ACT WISELY.
MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.,
☞ At the Station. ☜
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
Forty minutes only.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLACKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
FOR SALE—First-class residences, cottages and farms, convenient to the City. Also, choice building plots on favorable terms.
FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., } No. 194 Broadway,
S. HASTINGS GRANT, } opposite Dey-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—COUNTRY SEATS, farms and building sites, well located and on favorable terms. For sale by
FRANCIS TOMES, or } No. 194 Broadway
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ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS IN GREAT VARIETY AT $3,000 to $20,000; also country seats and cottages at $2,000 to $35,000; good soil, healthful location and easy terms. GEORGE T. HARING, No. 170 Nassau-st., corner of Frankfort.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, the residence of the late Gen. Chas. G. Halpine, No. 56 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone, four story and basement, high stoop, with all improvements; completely furnished and in perfect order; to a desirable tenant will be rented, at a low price, possession at once. For permit to see the premises, and further information, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 262 Broadway.

TO RENT—A SMALL, NEATLY FURNISHED house on Irving-place, near the Westminster Hotel. Also, a very neatly furnished house on 26th-st., near Lexington-av.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—FROM 1ST OF October to 1st of May next, a large and pleasantly situated mansion on Main-st., corner of Commerce; house contains thirteen rooms, gas, furnace, water &c.; newly furnished; will be let cheap to a desirable tenant. Apply to M. A. MYERS, Office 29, 111 Broadway.

TO LET—PARTLY OR UNFURNISHED, ONE front parlor and hall bedroom, with or without board, in private family; high-stoop brown-stone house; Lexington-av., near 40th-st. Address G. W. K., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN, A handsome dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, water, gas, bath, &c., lawn and garden; location strictly first-class; rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. WINTER, with Jas. G. Schofield, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, 30 MINUTES by Hudson River Railroad and five minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house and 1½ acres of ground; carriage-house, stable, &c. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TILL 1ST OF MAY NEXT, FIVE NEW houses, modern conveniences, pleasantly located, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island; rent $500 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT RYE, WESTCHESter County, a residence; has furnace and outbuildings; for the Winter, $50, per month.
CHAS. LEFLER, No. 43 Clinton-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

TO LET—RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN; a store located in the best part of Broadway, calculated for any business; 22x90 feet. Inquire at No. 825 Broadway.

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RUTHERFORD PARK HOTEL,
PASSAIC RIVER,
Forty minutes from City Hall, via Erie Road.
NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR FALL AND WINTER.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY BOATING AND FISHING.
See diagram of rooms at No. 3 Maiden-lane, and at the hotel. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor.
Rutherford Park, N. J.

MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Eastern Branch, No. 473 Grand-st., junction East Broadway. Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. C. H. SWEETSER, Editor of the *Evening Mail*, will read a paper on "The Wonders of Memory."—WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., Mr. J. B. SANDFORD, Jr., will read an Original Poem. All are invited to attend these meetings.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23,
with the following artists:
MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT,
MR. CHARLES FISHER, MR. J. H. STODDART,
MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. G. HANLEY,
MR. J. B. POLK, MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
MR. J. L. MATTHEWS, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD,
(First appearance at this theatre.)
MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. J. S. WRIGHT,
MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MR. E. MILTON,
MR. J. W. LEONARD, MR. W. H. POPE,
MR. E. CASHIN, MR. T. WARD,
MR. J. CURRAN, MR. B. DURAND,
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS,
MRS. VERNON, MISS EMILY MESTAYER,
(First appearance in this theatre,)
MISS ANNIE WARD, MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN, MISS MARY BARRETT,
MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS CARMAN,
MRS. TIMMONY, MISS CLAYTON,
MISS JENNY DAY, MISS A. CLARKE,
MISS M. MONELL, MISS E. ENGEL,
MISS J. ENGEL, MISS F. NEITHERTON.
The musical department under the direction of
THOMAS BAKER.
Scenic Artists,
Mr. H. ISHERWOOD and Mr. G. EVANS.
Acting Manager.............................Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Stage Director...............................Mr. J. G. HANLEY
Prompter......................................Mr. J. S. WRIGHT
Machinists.............Mr. H. BUTLER and Assistants
Properties...........Mr. J. TIMMONY and Assistants.
Costumers..Messrs. FLANNERY and BENSCHOTEN
BOX BOOK OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 21.
The opening entertainment will consist of a new and original Drama, entitled
SIMON BERNARD;
with a new play of strong domestic and melodramatic interest, by J. H. BYRON, Esq., called
DEARER THAN LIFE.
Both pieces produced with entirely new music, scenery and decorations, and powerfully cast.
Box book open on Monday, the 21st September.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
TENTH WEEK
AND LAST BUT ONE OF
BARBE BLEUE.
TENTH WEEK
OF OFFENBACH'S GREAT SUCCESS.
TENTH WEEK AND LAST BUT ONE OF THE
CHARMING IRMA.
TENTH WEEK
OF THE BRILLIANT AUJAC.
TENTH WEEK
OF THE SUPERB CHORUS AND
MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE.
TENTH WEEK AND LAST BUT ONE
OF THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF
OPERA BOUFFE.
TENTH WEEK
OF JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
GRAND MATINEE,
BARBE BLEUE.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, AT 1.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—With the exception of the Press the free list entirely suspended.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Two performances daily in grand theatre. Afternoon at 2, evening at 8 o'clock.
Last week most positively of the supreme favorite,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
supported by J. W. COLLIER and dramatic company. Evenings of the present week last nights, and Saturday, Sept. 26, only Matinee.
FANCHON.
Miss Mitchell's great character.
Friday, Sept. 25, Only Benefit and last appearance but two of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, who contemplates an early departure for Europe, consequently, most probably HER LAST BENEFIT prior thereto. Secure your seats for this grand ovation.
Monday, Sept. 28, commencement of engagement and first appearance in America of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON'S
GRAND BURLESQUE ORGANIZATION,
for which box sheet now open, places may be secured six days in advance. NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

MISS SUSAN GALTON AND OPERA BOUFFE Troupe's Last Week at Wood's Museum, every afternoon at 2, (Saturday excepted.) Comedy and Song.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, BROADWAY, CORNER 30th-st., presents among its thousands of curiosities throughout the day, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., the Baby Woman, Automaton Leotard, Dying Zouave, Sleeping Beauty, Yosemite Valley Scenery, Aquaria, Happy Family, rare Statuary, Moving Mechanical Works of Art, &c., &c. Admission 30c., children under 10 years 25c.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL'S ONLY BENEFIT, FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, FANCHON. WOOD'S MUSEUM. SATURDAY—Only MATINEE.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
CROWDED BY THE ELITE OF THE CITY,
to witness the successful burlesque opera,
Eugene as... | LUCREZIA BORGIA, | The Dutchess.
Unsworth as. | LUCREZIA BORGIA, | ....Orsini.
Dempster as.. | LUCREZIA BORGIA, | ....Gennaro.
Seymour as... | LUCREZIA BORGIA, | ......The Duke.
produced with superb scenery, costumes, appointments. Original music for grand orchestra arranged by J. H. Rose. Eph Horn, C. Henry, Grier, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller.
CAPT. JINKS | DAN BRYANT, | THE HORSE
OF | DAN BRYANT, | MARINES.
and in his original comic character of "SMOKE," in JEEMS, THE POET.
Tin-pan-o-ni-on. Woman's Rights. Exempt Shakers.
14th-st. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 14th-st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER, And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
AT 8 O'CLOCK:
1. March, "Dueppel Storm".....................Piefke
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo".......................Auber
3. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"......Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Rigoletto"....................Verdi
5. Overture, "Robespierre".......................Littolff
6. Ave Maria..Gounod
7. Polka, "Eingesandt"............................Strauss
8. March Triomphe, "Schiller"...................Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Maritana"...........................Wallace
10. Serenade for Flute and French Horn...........Tit'l
Messrs. SIEDLER and SCHMITZ.
11. Waltz, "Fantasiebilder"........................Strauss
12. Quadrille, "Bluebeard"........................Offenbach
CONDUCTOR..................THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 22,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, MOZART NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Another new sensation drama now ready. First night of W. A. Fitzgerald, first nights of Harry Seymour. New drama of FAIR PLAY; new scenery and effects; the wickedest Man and Woman in the World; the String of Pearls and the Barber Assassin and Pie Woman of Bell Yard.

SIGNOR BLITZ—THE GREAT ORIGINAL.
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
EVENINGS at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
ANCIENT AND MODERN MAGIC,
ANTHROPOGLOSSUS,
THE EGYPTIAN MIRACLE!
Double Headed Sphinx! Double Headed Sphinx!
Comical Scenes in Ventriloquism.
The Learned Canary Birds. The Learned Canary Birds.
Dancing Dinner Plates. Dancing Dinner Plates.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Third week, and GREAT SUCCESS.
MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON,
OR
A TOUR IN IRELAND,
Representing all the beautiful scenery of IRELAND; magnificent mechanical effects; beautiful illuminated scenes. A talented company received nightly with tremendous applause. CHAS. MAC EVOY as "BARNEY, THE GUIDE." Full chorus and orchestra.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 54 Union-place, between 17th and 18th sts. No class instructions, but thorough private lessons, at moderate terms, by first-class artists.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

LECTURES.

"WHAT I HAVE SEEN ABOUT NEW-YORK."—A LECTURE by OLIVER DYER. OLIVER DYER will deliver a public lecture on the above subject at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, under the auspices of Packard's New-York Business College.
The lecture will be replete with personal incidents of the most painfully interesting nature which have come under his notice during the past five years of New-York's sub-soiling.
Single tickets, 50 cents. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $1. To be had at Packard's Business College, No. 937 Broadway; also at the principal book stores and hotels, and at the ticket office on the evening of the lecture. To commence at 8 o'clock.
S. S. PACKARD.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At the old location, corner 26th-st. and Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 5th. Classes for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M.
At Mr. Dodworth's residence, No. 681 Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 3d. Morning class for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10½.
Afternoon class for children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4.
SATURDAY MORNING class, at 10½.
Evening class for advanced pupils on FRIDAYS, at 8.
Evening class for gentlemen on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Circulars may be had at either Academy, or by addressing a note to Mr. Dodworth's residence.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 180 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of class. A class for gentlemen will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 34 West 4th-st.—Class Tuesday; Friday evening, ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.—Classes will commence on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 4 P. M. Circulars to be had at the Academy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. DECOLAM, THE BUSINESS AND Medical Clairvoyant, has returned, and can be consulted at No. 9 East 28th-st., corner 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
TWO HUNDRED AND TWELFTH PERFORMANCE of G. L. FOX'S Grand Comic Pantomime,
212th | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | 212th
| HUMPTY DUMPTY. |
A kaleidoscope of Fun, Fairy Enchantment, Beauty. G. L. FOX, the inimitable, as...........................Clown.
H. D. has attracted in the past six months (vide Internal Revenue Reports,) from TEN THOUSAND to THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE than the receipts of any other theatre in New-York, without exception. It compels every night the early announcement of "STANDING ROOM ONLY;" and promises to delight for generations to come.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALI.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAYS.
CHANGE OF TIME—Open at 7. Begins at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessees........................THE WORRELL SISTERS
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, first time of a NEW AMERICAN COMEDY, in four acts, on the events of the present day, by GEORGE MARLOW, entitled, "1868," OR THE BRIDE OF A POLITICIAN.
In which the following distinguished Artists will appear: MISS HENRIETTA IRVING, the Favorite Comedienne; MRS. WILKINS, late of Selwyn's Theatre, Boston; MR. F. C. BANGS, formerly of Wallack's and Laura Keene's Theatres; MR. W. H. MEEKER, from the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore; MR. THEO. HAMILTON, late of the Broadway Theatre; MR. S. W. ASHLEY, Comedian, from the Albany Theatre.
Together with a full and efficient Company, composed of New-York favorites.
CAST OF CHARACTERS:
GUY ELDRED, Editor and Proprietor of the *Democrat*, the "Crimson Champion," the "Great Defender of Liberty," and the "Friend of Every Son of Toil," with a characteristic speech. He will, it is hoped, descend from the stand all gory with glory.
MR. W. H. MEEKER.
PIERCE BROWN, politician and contributor to the *Democrat*...............................MR. THEO. HAMILTON.
MULLIGAN, one of the Crimson's subordinates in the big fight against the bigots, prison-birds, fanatics and shoddy aristocrats, who live, move and have a being only to trample on the rights of the people. But Mulligan tires of his illustrious chief, ignominiously deserts, and, in casting about for something more genteel and respectable, decides to try the pea-nut business.
MR. C. MAXWELL.
SQUIRE FAIRFIELD, candidate for Congress, an old-school gentleman, an old-line Democrat; and from sole to crown an honest man.........MR. W. HAMBLIN.
GEORGE BURKE, politician and managing editor of the *Pioneer*.........................MR. F. C. BANGS.
DOUGLAS GRAHAME, Republican candidate for Congress, and editor-in-chief of the *Pioneer*.
MR. J. G. BOYD.
DAVIS, on the *Pioneer*................MR. S. B. VILLA.
WAGNER, on the *Pioneer*..............MR. S. K. KNAPP.
HANS VINKELMYER, a naturalized Swabian, wine-dealer and hotel-keeper. He is not a strong partisan and makes no pretentions to statesmanship, but ventures the opinion that: "De tam boutician school dat whole country."...............MR. S. W. ASHLEY.
LYNN, Secretary to Miss Hampton,
MR. W. HURLEY.
FLORENCE HAMPTON, of Hamptonville. Has plenty of money and some wit; don't want to vote, but does want a voter...............MISS HENRIETTA IRVING.
MAUD FAIRFIELD, a very pleasant acquaintance, but no more like her cousin Florence than General Butler, according to Mr. Pomeroy, is like an honest man.
MISS NOEMIE.
MDME VINKELMYER...................MRS. WILKINS.
Guests of the Re-union, Musicians, Members of the Liederkranz, Citizens, etc.
Scene: Reading, Penn. Time, October, 1868.
ADMISSION, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents.
Saturday Matinee at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK OF FOUL PLAY.
MOST COMPLETE SUCCESS.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
In rehearsal, and shortly will be produced, Charles Gayler's great local and sensational Drama, entitled
OUT OF THE STREETS,
dramatized from his highly successful novel of the same name.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.
MRS. LANDER'S LAST WEEK.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mrs. Kemble's translation of Schiller's play,
MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
SATURDAY—LAST LANDER'S MATINEE.
MONDAY—MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THE MOST ASTONISHING TRIUMPH ON RECORD.
ORIGINALITY, ELEGANCE AND WIT.
Crammed nightly. THE ONLY LEON. BOULOTTE. Crammed nightly.
15,000 of the elite 15,000 of the elite
ARE WITNESSES OF THE SUCCESS OF
BARBER-BLU. BARBER-BLU,
WITH
Burlesques the opera. THE ONLY LEON'S BOULOTTE. Burlesques the opera.

GREAT WESTERN CIRCUS.
Great success of the Star troupe. They will perform every AFTERNOON and EVENING this week under the
MAMMOTH PAVILION,
Corner of Broadway and 43d-st.
The best Gymnasts, Acrobats, Vaulters and Riders in the world will appear in each performance.
DOORS OPEN,
AFTERNOON at 1; EVENING at 7.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 21, will be presented,
DIE WAISE VON LOWOOD, (JANE EYRE.)
Mr. HERMANN HENDRICHS as
LORD ROLAND ROCHESTER.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MME. WM. VINCENT WALLACE
Begs respectfully to announce to her friends, pupils and the public that she has returned to the City for the season. Address Chickering & Sons and Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY WAREROOMS. No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country, including the celebrated Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, fifty styles; Metropolitan organs, five styles; portable organs, four styles. Also second-hand organs and melodeons. Organs rented or sold payable by installments.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., excel all their competitors. For great power, sweetness and purity of tone, elegance of finish and durability, their instruments are the first in America. Every piano is warranted six years.

SIGNOR A. BARILI BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to his pupils and the public that he has returned to the City to resume his vocal lessons. For circulars address to his residence No. 43 St. Mark's-place, and the principal music stores.

J. & D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS, formerly Astor-place, now No. 47 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at low prices. N. B.—Allowance made for hire, if purchased.

PIANOS—50 SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES OF various makers in thorough repair and good order, which in consequence of removal, we offer for sale at low prices. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES cheap for cash; also, to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
Salesroom, No. 645 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(Continued from First Page.)

diers has given additional strength to the party. The organization of soldier associations was a timely and fortunate movement. I am assured by those cognizant of the facts, that the demonstration and parade of these companies has revived in many old soldiers recollections of the war, and induced many to join who have by association and effort been made active, live GRANT men.

The election of Gen. SWEITZER and his speech has added 2,000 voters to the Grant party. This is the estimate of reliable men who are familiar with Alleghany County politics, and I make this statement in contradiction of the Democratic boast that "he carried no strength with him into the enemy's camp." The Tanners and Soldiers will, on the 24th inst., when an immense demonstration is to take place, turn out 5,000 torches. Pittsburg, in October, will add to her reputation as a true Republican city. It is her boast that all during the war not a military organization of any kind passed through the city that did not receive proper attention—food, shelter, &c.; and now she makes good all her services in the past by her wide-awake and thoroughly organized Grant Societies. May her good people grow in wealth and numbers.

This activity has been imparted to the Republicans of all the adjoining counties, and nowhere do the watch-fires burn more brightly than in the backbone counties of Western Pennsylvania. Election day will make good all my predictions of both States, I firmly believe. OMEGA.

INDIANA.

More Trouble for the Democracy—Another Secession from their Ranks—Democratic Colonizing—Gratifying Progress of the Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, Sept. 17, 1868.

Closely following on the heels of the singular troubles among the members of the Democratic State Central Committee, of which I informed your readers last week, and which created an extraordinary sensation throughout the State, comes now the still more exciting intelligence that Hon. LAFE DEVELIN, the late Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is about to repudiate the Democratic State and Presidential tickets and to declare for GRANT and COLFAX and BAKER and CUMBACK. Already the Democratic State ticket has disappeared from the head of his paper, the Cambridge City *Mirror*, and he openly denounces in unmeasured terms the standard-bearers of the party, whose Commander-in-Chief he was in this State up to a few days ago, from HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANK P. BLAIR down to the last man on the State ticket who indorses HENDRICKS, McDONALD, VOORHEES and the other leaders who have now arrogated to themselves the management of Democratic affairs in this State. It is no more than just to say that the accession of Mr. LAFE DEVELIN to the Republican ranks in this State will be one of the most important and significant events of the campaign in Indiana. It indicates that the triumph of the Republicans will be by far more brilliant and decisive than they themselves have hitherto looked for, and that the dissensions brought about by the results of the New-York Convention in the ranks of the Democracy, so far from being thoroughly healed, as the organs of that party have taken pains to assure us again and again, have undergone no change whatever since the 8th of July last. Mr. DEVELIN has hitherto been the acknowledged leader of the Pendletonians in Indiana; his influence over the masses of our Democracy was so great that at the Democratic State Convention on the 8th of January he was appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in spite of the active and virulent opposition of the Democratic leaders at Indianapolis, and his desertion, it is conceded on all hands, will prove the most staggering blow which the Seymour cause has thus far received in Indiana.

KENTUCKIANS VOTING IN INDIANA.

What renders the rupture between Mr. DEVELIN and his friends, on one hand, and HENDRICKS, McDONALD, and their adherents on the other, still more significant, is the fact that the immediate cause which brought matters to a head was Mr. DEVELIN's refusal to give his consent to those desperate and illegal measures, by which the leaders of the Hendricks wing of the Democracy propose to swell the ranks of the Democratic voters of Indiana. He declared indignantly that he would not have anything to do with the "colonization" of thousands of fraudulent voters, which, it can no longer be doubted, is contemplated by the bold and bad men whom the growing strength of the Republican Party, which becomes daily more and more apparent, renders perfectly desperate. The disclosures which have been made during the last few days in regard to the contemplated invasion of this State by thousands of Kentucky Kuklux voters, with the connivance and active assistance of certain Democratic leaders, have produced intense excitement among the Republicans throughout the State. While the Democratic newspapers, and the leading men of the party, deny that there is any truth in these charges, the more reckless Democrats assert in a bold, boastful and swaggering tone, that 15,000 Kentuckians are going to vote in Indiana on the 13th of October, and that their votes will enable HENDRICKS to carry the State. It is, moreover, generally known that the Democratic State Central Committee refuses to spend for ordinary campaign purposes—mass-meetings, demonstrations, &c.—any part of the large fund which it received two weeks ago from New-York; that, so far from sending any money into the several Congressional districts, it constantly levies new assessments on them—assessments which have become so frequent and burdensome that there is loud grumbling and swearing thereat among the Democratic masses; that the wealthy Democratic merchants of Louisville a few days ago were called upon to contribute large sums of money for campaign purposes in Indiana, and that these campaign purposes were understood, and boldly avowed, to mean the importation of fraudulent voters from Kentucky into Indiana. So great and general is the alarm which these significant and suspicious movements have produced among our Republicans, that committees are now being organized in most of the Southern counties for the purpose of "spotting" the Democratic carpet-baggers from Kentucky.

THE DEBATES BETWEEN HENDRICKS AND BAKER.

The most interesting and important feature of the campaign, during the last few days, was the debates between the two rival candidates for Governor, Senator THOMAS A. HENDRICKS and Gov. CONRAD BAKER. When Gov. BAKER first challenged his Democratic competitor to meet him in open debate on the stump, not a few Republicans were fearful lest Senator HENDRICKS should prove more than a match for him. It is no more than just and fair to say that these apprehensions have not been verified. On the contrary, Gov. BAKER has hitherto acquitted himself so creditably at these debates that he has made hosts of friends and a great many votes by them, while there is general surprise manifested at the weakness with which Senator HENDRICKS defends his cause. Not only is the palm of victory awarded to Gov. BAKER by those who have read the *verbatim* reports of the debates, but it is said also that the impression which the Republican candidate for Governor made on his hearers was by far more favorable than that produced by his able and astute competitor. Senator HENDRICKS may be a more effective debater on the floor of the Senate, but on the stump here, in Indiana, Gov. BAKER is more than a match for him. Though not as sleek, polished and insinuating as HENDRICKS, BAKER makes on those who hear him the irresistible impression of sterling integrity, *bonhommie* and straightforwardness which at once win the popular heart. To-day there is more satisfaction than ever before among the Republicans of Indiana that CONRAD BAKER was chosen their standard-bearer, and that the mantle of O. P. MORTON has fallen on the shoulders of such an able and worthy man. They now perceive the reason why Senator HENDRICKS so strenuously refused to debate with Gov. BAKER at more than one point in each Congressional District, and why he demanded that the selection of the places where these debates were to be held should be left to him alone, and, when this had been conceded, chose the most inaccessible points in the districts.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Besides these debates, the Republicans have held, during the last few days, a number of immense mass meetings in all parts of the State, and the "glorious triumph of their brethren in Maine has been greeted in all of our cities by magnificent torchlight processions, and other demonstrations of joy and gratitude. Especially cheering was the splendid demonstration by which the Republicans of Lafayette gave vent to their exultation at the great victory in Maine. Every inch of ground here is hotly contested, and the fact that a few hours' notice yesterday was sufficient to pack the spacious Opera House of our city from pit to roof with more than a thousand exceedingly enthusiastic Republicans, and that Gov. BAKER, who had consented to make a brief address was received by a larger audience than had greeted PENDLETON, HENDRICKS and DOOLITTLE at this place, showed very plainly which way the wind is blowing in Indiana.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

The majority claimed by the best-informed Republicans in Indiana is now between twenty and twenty-five thousand. Cheating at the polls may somewhat reduce the Republican majority, but, after surveying the whole ground again and again, I am convinced that it will not fall short of twenty thousand. The very last "floater" has been secured by the Republicans since the Maine election, and the enthusiasm among the Republicans, even in the strongly Democratic districts, is greater than it was in the ever-memorable campaign of 1860. W. C.

GEORGIA.

Call for a State Convention of Colored Men.

OFFICE CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 7.

The colored members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Georgia having been expelled therefrom by the Democracy, and having organized themselves into an association to be known as the Civil and Political Rights Association, and having been unanimously elected President of said Association, I therefore issue this call;

TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF GEORGIA.

The rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of the United States, have been unlawfully and arbitrarily torn from us by one branch of the General Assembly, a body created and established very largely by our votes, and that at the risk, in many instances, of starvation and death. The Democratic Party having refused the colored members the right to vote, unlawfully obtained a large majority in the House of Representatives, have decided by a mere resolution, in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Georgia, that colored men have no right to represent their race in the General Assembly and have accordingly ejected them from their seats. By this act they have ignored our rights of citizenship and representation, rights established by the Constitution and laws, and recognized by every sound and impartial jurist in the country. (See Irwin's Code, Part 2, p. 332, and sections 1,648 and 1,649.) By this act nearly 100,000 taxed voters of Georgia are deprived of their right of representation contrary to the cardinal principle of a republican Government. We have good reason to apprehend that this is only the prelude to what we may expect at the hands of the Democratic Party, as they neither regard our established rights as citizens and electors, or our condition and claims as freemen.

In several counties we were advised by those we thought honest Democrats to elect colored representatives rather than loyal white men. And what is more astonishing, a number of white Republicans, who were professed Republicans at home, since their arrival here have become decided Democrats.

In view of this state of things, we call upon the colored men of every county in the State to send delegates to a State Convention of colored citizens, to be held in the City of Macon, on the first Tuesday in October, 1868, for the purpose of taking into consideration our condition, and determining upon the best course for the future. There can be no doubt that our personal liberty is in as great danger as our civil and political rights. The same power which would override the Constitution in one thing will do it in another. It is, therefore, a solemn duty which every colored man owes to himself, his family, and his country, to maintain his manhood and his right of citizenship. It is our duty to meet and invoke Congressional aid in the security of our rights. Rally, then, rally, colored voters, for your rights, your citizenship, and your personal liberty! Send your delegates with sufficient funds to remain until the business of the Convention is completed. Guard against all disturbances, as this is a moral contest, a bloodless battle. Drunkards and fools fight in person, sober and wise men fight with thoughts and words. As soon as this notice comes to hand begin to get your delegates ready.

H. M. TURNER,
President C. and P. R. Association.
JAMES PORTER, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Large Republican Meeting in Raleigh—Speech of S. A. Douglas' Son.

The Republicans of North Carolina had a glorious meeting to ratify the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, 16th inst. The morning trains arrived loaded with delegations from Wake, Orange, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Wayne and Johnston, who came with flags flying, bands playing, and the air filled with cheers for GRANT and COLFAX, while every road and pathway leading to the city was filled with ardent and enthusiastic Republicans. The crowds were eloquently addressed by Gov. HAWLEY of Connecticut, Gov. HOLDEN of North Carolina, United States Senator J. C. ABBOTT, of the same State, Col. ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, son of the late Senator DOUGLAS, and many others. Letters were read from Gov. BOUTWELL of Massachusetts, Gen. WICKHAM of Virginia, and others. Of Mr. DOUGLAS' speech the Raleigh *Standard* says:

"Col. ROBT. M. DOUGLAS, Private Secretary to Gov. HOLDEN, was called for, and responded in a short but able and eloquent speech. He said the Republican Party was not governed by sectional prejudices, but was the champion of equal rights and equal laws for all. There was no path opened for him in a divided and distracted country. He was, therefore, for peace and Union. He alluded in feeling terms to his father, repeated his dying message to his sons, 'Tell them to obey the Constitution and laws of the country,' and expressed his determination to heed his advice. He alluded in scathing terms to the bitter proscriptive spirit of the Conservative Democratic Party, compared the two candidates for the Presidency, and looked forward with pleasure to the day when GRANT and COLFAX shall be inaugurated, when the Star-spangled Banner shall wave over a reunited country, and peace and happiness prevail."

At the conclusion of his speech, three cheers were given for Col. DOUGLAS, three for Gov. HOLDEN, and three for Gen. ABBOTT.

GEN. WICKHAM'S LETTER.

We give Gen. WICKHAM's letter. He is a son of the celebrated JOHN WICKHAM, who defended AARON BURR, and was a prominent rebel General during the late war:

HANOVER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Sept. 9, 1868.

To Messrs. W. W. Holden, M. S. Littlefield and J. H. Harris:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to participate in a mass meeting of the Republicans of North Carolina, on the 16th instant, has been received. I regret very much that engagements which I cannot postpone will prevent me from being present. I most heartily concur in the objects of your meeting. The election of GRANT and COLFAX I regard as the only means of bringing back prosperity to the Southern States, by giving us a speedy and definite solution of all the difficult questions that now embarrass us; while, on the other hand, I think the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR would, by upsetting all that has been already settled by the Reconstruction acts, and by giving new hope to the disunion party, which "is not dead, but sleepeth," bring upon us fresh disquietude, and by keeping alive issues of race and section, involve us in further disasters. I have always regarded the Old North State as particularly worthy of admiration for its patriotism, wisdom and prudence, and most earnestly do I hope that she will now exhibit that patriotism and wisdom by coming forward to swell the majority by which Gen. GRANT will be elected President of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. C. WICKHAM.

ALABAMA.

Message of Gov. Smith—Recommendation Respecting a Registry Law.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, Sept. 16, 1868.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having deemed it a duty to convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session, I now proceed, as required by section 8, article 5, of the Constitution, to state the purpose for which you have been called together.

On Tuesday, the 3d day of November next, electors for President and Vice-President of the United States are to be choosen in the several States of the Union. The particular day on which they must be elected is fixed by a law of Congress; but the election itself is to be conducted under the laws of each State respectively. It is, of course, a matter of the first importance that every election, whether for the choice of Presidential electors or for any other purpose, be held in such a manner that its legality or validity cannot be called in question. As there is reasonable, or at least plausible, ground for doubt as to the sufficiency of existing laws in regard to elections, when we consider some of the features of our new Constitution, it is surely the part of wisdom to have such doubt removed by additional legislation.

By section 3, article 7, of the State Constitution, it is made "the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors." The 4th section of the same article requires that "all persons, before registration, shall take and subscribe" a particular oath. It is clearly within the discretion of the General Assembly to determine, by legal provision, how electors are to be registered, and to direct the manner in which the designated oath is to be taken and subscribed.

Inasmuch as it is the constitutional duty of the Executive to recommend to the General Assembly such measures as he may deem expedient, I will now respectfully indicate the general character of a law which, in my judgment, will meet the full requirements of the Constitution and accomplish all the purposes contemplated by it. In providing for a registration of electors two important objects should be kept in view. One is to afford the amplest facilities to voters, and the other is to subject the State to as little expense as practicable. I think that both of these ends can be easily attained.

A registration of electors is simply a legally prepared list of such persons entitled to vote, as choose to have their names registered. It is manifestly intended by our Constitution, that the names of electors shall be registered before they vote. Actual voting is the deposit of a ballot, or ticket, in a ballot-box. The Revised Code of Alabama provides that, before any one is entitled to have his ballot deposited in a box, or in other words, before he can vote, his name must be written upon two separate lists. This, in my view, is, to all intents and purposes, a registration of electors. No man can, under the State Constitution, however, have his name lawfully placed upon a registration list without first taking and subscribing the elector's oath. The form of the oath is given in the Constitution; and some legal provision should be made for having it properly taken and subscribed. I think that the Constitutional requirement in this regard will be fully complied with if authority be given to have this oath administered by, and subscribed before the returning officer or any inspector of election, as voters present themselves at the polls. Blank forms of the oath should be printed and distributed so that each voter could readily obtain a copy of it. It should be made a part of the officer conducting the election to administer the oath without extra charge.

Under such a law as this, voting could not, of course, be done as rapidly as heretofore, when no oath was required. But whatever inconvenience would result from this cause, may be easily remedied. The proper officer should be authorized to provide as many voting boxes at each precinct as may be requisite to enable all voters to exercise the elective franchise without difficulty or unnecessary delay. Under the law as it now stands, votes are received at one designated locality in each precinct. These localities are presumed to be sufficiently accessible to accommodate all voters. But now that colored men are enfranchised, the voting population is much larger than formerly; and the fact, taken in connection with the slower process of voting where an oath has to be administered to electors at the polls, constitutes, in my judgment, a strong reason for authorizing two or more boxes at one place where it may be deemed necessary. This would merely involve an increase in the number of election officers.

While the chief purpose for which I considered it admissible to convene the General Assembly was to afford an opportunity for the enactment of a law under which our elections can be held free from all possible doubt, yet I would direct attention to an act passed at your recent session, amendatory of the Internal Improvement law of the State. The act has the effect of depriving a railroad having one or both of its termini outside of the State, of the benefit of the Internal Improvement law, until at least twenty miles of the road shall have been built within the limits of the State, notwithstanding more than that distance may be complete outside of it. There is some reason to believe that this act, unless amended, will seriously retard the construction of one road, which, if built, will be a great public benefit. It is probable that the peculiar phraseology of the act which has this effect, was employed inadvertently, and I therefore recommend the enactment of a law which will remedy the result. We should do everything consistent with the ability of a State to encourage works of internal improvement, and develop our material resources. WILLIAM H. SMITH.

TENNESSEE.

Report of the Legislative Committee to the Governor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1868.

To his Excellency, W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee:

The undersigned were appointed under a joint resolution of the Legislature of Tennessee, a copy of which accompanies this report, a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and urge upon him to take steps to protect the law-abiding citizens of this State. The Legislature by which we were appointed having adjourned, we make this report to your Excellency, that you and the public may know what the Committee have accomplished.

On our arrival at Washington we prepared a memorial, or address, to the President of the United States, setting forth the condition of affairs in Tennessee, a copy of which accompanies this report. This was presented to the President and reviewed by him in the spirit of frankness and candor which was to be expected of the Chief Executive of a great nation. After a full, free and candid conversation in respect to the matters contained in our address, as well with the Secretary of War, as the President, we received for answer the accompanying letter of Gen. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War, inclosing also a copy of the order issued to Major-Gen. THOMAS, commanding the Department of the Cumberland.

We scarcely need add that our reception by the President was kind and cordial, as also was our interview with the Secretary of War, Gen. SCHOFIELD. We flatter ourselves that we have accomplished much toward quieting the trouble in Tennessee. The first, you will see from the correspondence, has done what has not heretofore been done, officially promised that the military power of the United States will be employed whenever and so far as it may be necessary to protect the Government of Tennessee against lawless violence, and enable that Government to execute the laws of the State and protect its law-abiding citizens. This, in our opinion, will have a salutary effect upon that class of persons in Tennessee who believe, or say they believe, that the present State Government of Tennessee has no legal or Constitutional existence, and that consequently they have a right to resist its authority, or even to overturn it by force. We believe and are satisfied that the President of the United States has done all in his power, under the law and Constitution, and have no doubt of his sincerity in what he has ordered. We are further satisfied that his pledges and orders will be faithfully carried out and executed. We endeavored to embrace in our address to the President the true condition of affairs in this State, which we hope we did, and that it will meet the approbation of your Excellency and the Legislature and the law-abiding citizens of our State, and that our action in the premises will be sustained by you and the general body of our countrymen. We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. H. WISENER, Sr., on the part of the Senate.
THOS. A. HAMILTON, J. M. AGEE, on the part of the House.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Great Cooper Institute Meeting.

The various Republican organizations throughout the City are at work in earnest, making preparations for an imposing turn-out at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night. Many of them hold meetings to-night with special reference to the matter. There are three or four organizations, each of which claims that it will get up a procession with more torches than any other. It will doubtless prove a very significant demonstration in numbers and enthusiasm. The list of speakers engaged comprises many eminent names. Besides the meeting in the great hall, several stands will be erected in the square in front of Cooper Union.

Republican Rally in the Twenty-second Ward.

This evening, at the wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association. Besides speaking by Major DOUGLAS CAMPBELL and Gen. W. T. CLARK, of Texas, Anderson's Union Glee Club will sing several of their choice selections. Their wigwam has proved a great success to this organization, the meetings being popular and well-attended.

Living and Dying in Christ—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The brief announcement in the newspapers, toward the close of last week, to the effect that Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, would be reopened yesterday, and that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would resume his labors, was sufficient to bring together not only the usual congregation of worshipers, but a vast multitude of strangers, who, after all the seats, fixed and temporary, had been filled, still thronged the doorways and passages in a way that long since ceased to be a novelty to the Plymouth Church people. The platform was adorned with three beautiful and massive bouquets of rare flowers, the delightful fragrance of which made the immediate vicinity of the pulpit an enjoyable place to be during the service. After the usual preliminary devotional exercises, Mr. BEECHER announced as his text the following passage:

"Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works."—Titus ii., 14.

To yield up life through the weary operations and pains of disease was not giving it in such a sense as dying voluntarily for one's country. In half the deaths which occurred there was no pain. There was more toil and pain and trouble in living through a long, healthy life, in most cases, than in dying. Commonly death was a balm, a relief. It might be said generally that life suffers and death soothes. To die willingly for a reason was to give up all joys, pleasures, prospects voluntarily; such a death—such a dying was a sacrifice, and it was by this standard that the moral significance of the act was to be measured. It was observable in the text that Christ gave himself. He was ever giving in his life as well as in his death. The three years immediately preceding his death were more of a gift than the mere act of his death. It was not necessary for men dying for others to have in that act a relation to the universe as Christ had. He gave himself, living and dying, for the world. The lesson we were to learn from the reading of the text was that of giving our lives in life, not in death. We should try to imitate Christ in his life, not in his death. No man was sinless as Christ was. No man was related to God as He was. No man was united to the spiritual world as He was. It was possible for us to follow the example of Christ in giving our lives one for another. For instance, the patriot hero who did battle for his country, the missionary who went into heathen lands far away from home and kindred, and many others who went out to labor for others' good, for the sake of others, not for their own sakes, were living for Christ. All such were following their Lord, some in less degree than others, but all with the same spirit of sacrifice—of giving. It was no disparagement to some that they could not do as much as others, for the child followed its father, although with shorter, slower and more numerous steps; but he followed nevertheless. So did all those who put their life in jeopardy. The policemen who periled his life in guarding society against robbers and burglars and rioters, were performing public duty—offering their lives for society, and they were not to be underrated because they were humble in their sphere. There were men in New-York who used society like a cluster, squeezing it into their own cup. When such men died all the newspapers followed them blaring to the grave, while the policeman who had fallen in defence of the rights of the community was disposed of with a brief paragraph; yet how much greater was he in his life than the useless millionaire? He might also instance as a class of givers those who watched by the bedside of the sick and dying, ofttimes risking their lives to the perils of contagion and ills such as flesh was heir to. This was that bird mythical which had plucked its own feathers to make the nest soft for the helpless. Such, also, were the chaplains in the army, and the angel bands of women who gave themselves to the priceless work of caring for the soldiers in camp and in hospital, soothing them in the dying hour, and surrounding them with those comforts most like home, all that they might be joined to their Lord in giving themselves for others. It was not necessary for a man to go apart from life to give himself up to Christian duty. The giving of one's self must be inseparable from the sphere in which he moved and his performance of common duties. When battling against the temptations and snares of the world of every-day life; when standing up nobly vindicating truth and righteousness by act and example, a man was getting nearer to God and living with Christ. What the carpenter received for his work in building a house was not half so much in value as what he gave by that act. He had built up a mansion, inside of which during a hundred years all the joys and griefs incident to family life and experience would transpire; of what value the mere pelf the carpenter got for his work? So the smith who makes the powerful cable and forges the staunch anchor received merely a few hundred dollars for his work, but he may have saved a ship freighted with human beings from the yawning jaws of the deep during a raging storm on some far-away coast, and fathers and mothers, and sisters and brothers, friends, communities, be made to rejoice over the tidings of safety, all centered in the workmanship on the cable and the anchor. Machinery was emancipating men. Material must work upon material, or men must; so the men who made machinery were the benefactors of society—the emancipators of men. If they could only all give their services on purpose, as if feeling it a duty to so act in the sphere in which Providence had placed them, then they were really giving themselves for others. Men got richer, more refined or educated, and in the same ratio went further from their old humble associations. Some would say that certain men got better; he would say worse, who left those for whom they ought to give themselves. Such were the Christian worms retired from life—silk-wound cocoons waiting for next Summer. But there was no next Summer for a man of this kind, and yet there is for the mere chrysalis. This way of living is good enough for a bug, not for a Christian. A man thus wound up in his silk threads will never be the butterfly of next Summer. It was not hard to die for faith, or party, or any such thing, but it was far harder to live for them. Then there was the moral man who never does any harm, and but very little good. A moral man was a negative, while the Christian was positive. A moral man's life was a continual *not*—thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not swear, and so on, he was *not* all over. A Christian man worked out of himself for others, and was continually bearing fruit. He that lived a negative life was useless. He that did good continually, more than the man that lived merely to himself, was a Christian, but not so the moral man. Mr. BEECHER then spoke of the wickedness of enjoying the goodness of God without doing anything for others, and concluded by inviting all who had lived for Christ, and all who from that time determined to devote themselves to Christ, to sit down with that church family and partake with them the communion of the Lord's Supper.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1868, from foot of Sixty-fifth-street, North River, the body of an unknown man, age about 40 years, five feet nine inches high; had brown hair, sandy whiskers and moustache; stout built; had on black frock coat, brown pants and vest, white muslin shirt, black Kossuth hat and heavy shoes. Body placed on the Morgue for identification. Supposed name, CHAS. AUGENSTEIN. Also, the body of an unknown man, age about 40 years, five feet eight inches high; had dark brown hair and black moustache; had on black cloth coat and pants, plaid flannel shirt, blue undershirt and light boots. Body placed on the Morgue for identification.

FALSE PRETENCES.—COOPER, VAIL & Co., of No. 64 Leonard-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a German, who they alleged had defrauded them of goods to the amount of $800 by means of false pretences. It was stated that the prisoner had bought cloth of the firm, and obtained credit by representing that he was amply responsible, when in fact, at the time of the purchase, he was totally insolvent. The prisoner was taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held for examination.

FIRE IN READE-STREET.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of some empty packing boxes in the vacant lot No. 92 Reade-street. The engines of the district repairing to the scene, soon extinguished the flames, and the damage was, of course, trifling.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—The corpse of an unknown man was found yesterday morning, in the North River, at the foot of Sixty-fifth-street. It is supposed that the body is that of a man who committed suicide on the 18th inst. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. FAGIN died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at her residence, No. 227 West Twenty-eighth-street. Death is supposed to have resulted from intemperance.

LOSS OF A SLOOP.—The sloop *Ethan Allen*, Capt. HENRY, from Raritan River with moulding sand, was yesterday ran down and sunk in East Channel, Blackwell's Island, by the schooner *Mary Eveline*, from Greenpoint. She will be a total loss.

DROWNED.—HENRY SHOOKS, aged 19 years, and employed on the pilot-boat *Josiah Johnson*, No. 23, at anchor at Quarantine, fell overboard from the yawl yesterday and was drowned.

NEW-JERSEY.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—An engineer, named WEIBERT FRITCHLER, a native of Mohringer, Germany, recently boarded with Mr. HERMAN CLAUSER, No. 251 Garden-street, Hoboken. On Monday, the 14th inst., he left his house for Staten Island, but has not since been heard of, and it is supposed has been foully dealt with. His trunk contains a great deal of valuable property. He is a respectable man, about 25 years of age, and five feet three inches in height.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The house of CHARLES WOODRUFF, Prospect-avenue, Hudson City, was entered last week, during the absence of the family, and robbed of a quantity of silks, jewelry, &c., to the value of $1,500.

SUSPICIOUS.—Two men are now confined in the Hoboken Jail, on the charge of having some combs, thread, buttons and other fancy articles in their possession. The goods await identification.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 19—11:15 A. M.

Consols unchanged. Eries, 30¾; Great Western, 38¾; Illinois, 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 19—11:15 A. M.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

Petroleum dull.

SUGAR—25s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, to arrive.

All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 19—Evening.

Consols unchanged. American Securities closed quiet and steady at the opening prices.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 19—Evening.

Cotton closed easier, but not quotably lower. Wheat quiet. Corn firmer. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Tallow firm.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The Bourse last evening closed heavy; rentes, 68f. 92c.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Sept. 20.

United States Bonds are dull; quotations nominally unchanged.

YOKOHAMA, Saturday, Aug. 29.

There is no demand for American Drills; Gray Shirtings, $2 70@$2 85. SILK—The total exports during the season amounted to 9,850 piculs, the value of which was $7,300,000. The new crop is reported good. The demand for fine silk is active; quotations are unchanged. A large business has been done in silk-worm eggs—the following are the prices: Best, $2 75@$4 ℔ card; Medium, $1 75@$2 25; Common, 50c.@$1 25.

The Tea market is active; last month's settlements amount to 900 piculs Fine, $34 ℔ picul; Good Medium, $30@$33; Medium, $27@$30; Good Common, $22@$26.

Freights, $19@$20 per ton to New-York and Europe. The ship *Lancercost* is loading tea for New-York.

Exchange on London, six months, 4s. 7d.; on New-York, 11 per cent. discount.

SHANGHAE, Saturday, Aug. 15.

EXCHANGE—On London, bank, six months, 6s. 3d.; credits, 6s. 3½d.@6s. 3¾d.; on Paris, bank, six months, 787f.; on Hong Kong, bank, demand, 27¼ ℔ cent. discount; Mexican Dollars, taels 75.50 ℔ $100.

IMPORTS—Drills, taels 4 40@taels 4 50; Sheetings, taels 4 20@taels 4 30; Jeans, taels 3 50@taels 3 60.

EXPORTS—Black Tea—Congou, prices irregular; declined taels 2 ℔ picul. The Butta crop has gone forward more rapidly to market. Green Pingsuey has been taken for English market at full previous rates.

GREEN TEA—Fi-Chow and Twankay kinds are coming in; the rates for a few chops of the first are much above those of last year. Business not yet begun; for Pingsuey 31 25@40 75; Fi-Chow, 34@36 50. Stock on hand of all kinds, 19,000 half chests.

The Silk settlements to the 31st of July were 1,000 bales, and to date, 22,000. There has been an advance of 5@10 taels for all kinds. The quotations are: for No. 3 Tsatlee, taels 5 70@5 80; No. 1 Banking Taysaam, taels 4 90@5 10; stock on hand from 6,000 to 7,000 bales.

Freights more active for coast charter; 17 shipments on berth for London; rates have gone down to £3 10s.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 19.

MOLASSES—Clayed dull at 3½ reals; Muscovado or Common, 4 reals. POTATOES firm at $5 ℔ bbl. BUTTER firm at 30c.@40c. ℔ lb. HAMS, 20c. ℔ lb. for Common Salted, and 24c. for Sugar Cured.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

TOBACCO heavy and unchanged. HEMP—No demand. FLOUR unsettled and inactive; Superfine $5 50@$6 25; Fancy Family, $10@$14. WHEAT—Fall declined 2c.@3c.; strictly Prime Fall Red and Fall White, $2 05@$2 10; Choice, $2 20@$2 25; Prime Missouri Spring, $1 50@$1 55. CORN dull; Mixed and Yellow, 94c.@95c.; Choice White, 98c. OATS easier but inactive at 50c.@55c. BARLEY dull and lower; Prime Iowa Spring, $1 80@$1 85; Choice Fall, $2 40@$2 45. RYE firm at $1 15@$1 20. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $29@$29 25. BULK MEATS—Nothing doing. BACON dull with a small business; Old Clear Sides, 16c.; New, 16¼c.@16½c.; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c. LARD dull and drooping; Choice tierce, 18c.@19c. WHISKY firm at $1 30@$1 35. SHIPPING CATTLE quiet; Good to Prime Stock in fair demand at $4@$5; Choice, $6@$6 50. SHEEP steady; Choice, $2 50@$3 ℔ head. RECEIPTS to-day—4,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 19.

Money active; prime paper is negotiable at 10 ℔ cent.; some bankers continue to order currency from New-York; Exchange on New-York par. FLOUR dull; White Winter, $10 50@$14; Spring Extras, $6 50@$8. WHEAT active at $1 51@$1 51½ for No. 2; No. 1 Spring, $1 56@$1 58. CORN active at 93¾c.@94c. for No. 1, and 92c.@93c. for No. 2; White, 95c.@97c. OATS firm and advanced ½c.@¾c.; Nos. 1 and 2, 51½c. RYE firmer and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 15¾@$1 16 for No. 1. BARLEY firmer and advanced 3½c.@4c.; sales at $1 69½@$1 70 for No. 2 in store. MESS PORK quiet at $29@$29 50. LARD held at 19c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS inactive and nominal at 10¾c., loose. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. LIVE HOGS quiet at a decline of 10c.@15c.; sales at $9@$10. FREIGHTS unchanged; 4½c.@4¾c. on Oats; 7c. on Corn; 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 19.

FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,800 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $10 75 for Amber Winter; $11 50 for White; $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of car lots at $1 85 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 90 for Minnesota Club. CORN held at $1 14 for Western. OATS held at 66c. for Western. BARLEY quiet and firm; Canada held at $1 60, which is 2c.@3c. above the views of buyers. PEAS are held at $1 50, in bond. CORN MEAL $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $33 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn and Barley, 10c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 25@$4 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—74,300 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Barley, 5,200 bushels Peas, 909,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—15,100 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 18,400 bushels Barley, 2,272,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 19.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 140,000 bushels; Oats, 126,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Flour, 9,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm and ½c. better for Oats. FLOUR inactive and unchanged. WHEAT lower; sales 28,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 65 and $1 64½, closing weak. CORN dull; sales 25,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 06½@$1 07. OATS active; sales 100,000 bushels at 62c., early, and 62½c.@63c. later. RYE lower; sales 7,800 bushels Western at $1 28. BARLEY active and higher; sales 35,000 bushels Canada at $1 80, and 10,600 bushels Western, at $2 07. PEAS and BEANS—The market is bare and those articles are wanted. MESS PORK, LARD, HIGHWINES and SEEDS are unchanged and generally dull.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red $1 95. CORN dull at 96c.@98c. OATS steady at 57c.@58c. RYE dull at $1 35@$1 37. BARLEY scarce and in demand; Fall, $2 25@$2 35. COTTON firm at 25½c.@26c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY firm at 75c., in bond; free held at $1 35. MESS PORK declined to $28 75. LARD scarce and held at 19c.@19½c. BULK MEATS nominally unchanged; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Sides, 13½c. BACON dull and lower; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib, 14½c.@15c.; Sides, 15½c.@16c. HAMS dull; Sugar-cured, 19½c.@20½c. BUTTER firm at 35c.@38c. EGGS advanced to 23c.@24c. BEEF CATTLE dull; butchers, $3@$5 50, gross. HOGS selling at $10@$11 50, gross. Gold, 144. Exchange dull and drooping; bankers bought at 50c. ℔ $1,000 discount, to par.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 24c.; sales, 1,750 bales; receipts, 2,750 bales; exports—coastwise, 1,512 bales; to Liverpool, 1,000 bales. Sterling Exchange, 154¾@156. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 143. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull and unchanged. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $7 12½@$7 25. CORN dull at $1 05@$1 10. OATS dull at 62½c. BRAN dull at $1 25@$1 30. HAY dull at $24. PORK dull at $30 50@$30 75. BACON—Trade light; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD quoted at 19½c.@19¾c. for tierce, and 21½c.@21¾c. for keg.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Sept. 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and steady; White advanced 1c.; White Wabash, $2 55; White Michigan, $2 09@$2 10; Amber Michigan, $2 04½@$2 04¾; No. 2 Amber, $1 95; No. 1 Red, $2 04; No. 2, $1 87. CORN declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 03. OATS are a shade better; sales of No. 1 at 57½c. RYE—Sales of No. 2 at $1 17. BARLEY advanced 2c.; State, $1 75. FREIGHTS dull; to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 9c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 25½c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 14c. in bulk, 19½c. in bbls.; Refined, 29c. COFFEE steady; Rio, 14½c.@15½c., in gold. MOLASSES better; Cuba, Muscovado, 42c.@44c. SUGAR firm; Cuba, 10¾c.@11c. for Fair to Good Refining; 11c.@12½c. for Grocery. FLOUR very dull; New Spring Wheat Extra Family, $9@$10; Pennsylvania and Ohio Family, $10@$12; WHEAT dull; Red, $2 20@$2 28; White, $2 40@$2 60. RYE, $1 50@$1 60. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 30; Mixed Western, $1 27. OATS steady at 75c.@77c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very dull; prices nominal; ordinary to choice, $1 60@$1 85; no demand for shipping. Legal tenders, 70. Mining Stocks are weak. Alpha, 36; Belcher, $130; Bullion, $19; Chollar, $138; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $44; Empire Mill, $115; Gould & Curry, $90; Hale & Norcross, $48; Imperial, $93; Kentuck, $295; Opnir, $17; Overman, $80; Savage, $86, Sierra Nevada, $25; Yellow Jacket, $1,150.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 26½c.@27c. FLOUR more active and in good demand for shipping; prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; Prime to Choice Red, $2 25@$2 60; Lower Grades, $1 75@$2. CORN and OATS unchanged. RYE, $1 40@$1 45. PROVISIONS easy and in fair demand. MESS PORK, $30 50. BACON—Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 14c. HAMS, 22c. LARD, 20c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 19.

TOBACCO dull; offerings light; Lugs to Good Leaf, $7@$14. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75@$7. WHEAT, $1 90@$2 05. CORN, 92c.@93c. OATS, 50c.@53c. RYE, $1 35@$1 38. BARLEY—Spring Western, $1 84@$2. MESS PORK, $28 50@$28 75. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.@15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c. LARD, 19c. Free WHISKY, $1 35.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 19.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 61 for No. 1 and $1 51 for No. 2. OATS steady at 53c. for No. 2. CORN nominal at 96c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON, 24c.@24½c. for Middling; receipts, 103 bales; exports, 106 bales. CORN, 90c. OATS, 64c. FLOUR nominal. PORK, $30. BACON lower; Clear Sides, 16½c.@17c.; Shoulders, 12½c.@13c. LARD, 19c.@20c. WHEAT—No. 2, $1 95.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 19.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 41c.@42c. RESINS active; Strained, $1 90; No. 1, $3 50@$4; Pale, $4 50@$5 50. TAR firm at $2 60. COTTON—Middling, 23c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON closed quiet; sales, 350 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; receipts, 972 bales; exports, 153 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON steady; sales, 90 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 181 bales; exports, coastwise, 774 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 25c.; receipts, 650 bales; exports, 897 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON market firm; sales 128 bales; receipts, 100 bales; Middlings, 23c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 19.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¼; Reading Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅝. Gold, 144⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

William Penn	Sept. 5	London	New-York
Manhattan	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Malta	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New-York
City of Boston	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Cimbria	Sept. 9	Hamburg	New-York
St. Laurent	Sept. 10	Havre	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Sept. 22	New-York	Hamburg
City of Cork	Sept. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Russia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Weser	Sept. 24	New-York	Bremen
City of Boston	Sept. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Sept. 26	New-York	Glasgow

FOR RIO, ASPINWALL AND HAVANA

Mississippi	Sept. 23	New-York	Rio de Janerio
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 24	New-York	Aspinwall
Eagle	Sept. 24	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 o'clock M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Cork*, close at 11 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Mississippi*, close at the General Post Office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 11:15 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at..........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 20.—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—John Sawyer and wife, J. Phillips, wife and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Edward Morrison and wife, Thomas Pape, wife and child, W. Hallman and wife, M. Keiskake and wife, T. J. Fitzgerald and wife, Mrs. A. B. Childs, Mrs. H. Hall, 4 children and infant, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Clara Goodhart and son, Mrs. Keller, child and infant, Mrs. T. Bentley, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Menoun, William Bingham, Jr., Isaac Snirely, John Reford, Britton Hill, John Bateman, Geo. Le Boutillier, John Gattier, D. M. Child, A. B. Chase, W. A. Stevenson, Dan Symons, Charles Burdell, William Hitchcock, W. Harmer, James Jackson, W. H. Burr, J. Davidson, Geo. Forbes, Mr. Burton, Miss Laura Phillips, Miss Carrie Williams, Miss Mojtino, Miss A. Hull, Miss McCann, Miss Elliott, Miss M. Lacy, Miss Mary Dartnell, Fanny Dartnell, Miss Belle Strickland, Miss Mary Goolden, Miss F. Blanding, Miss E. K. Elliott, Miss Maggie Le Boutillier, Miss E. Gaynor, Miss A. E. Cook, Miss E. Menoson, Rev. C. B. Stout, Rev. Thos. Blake, Rev. Peter J. Hunnecorn, Dr. J. H. Douglass, Master Wilfred Houghton, Benj. Houghton, Frank Gaynor, Thos. H. Gaynor, S. M. Houghton, S. Williamson, S. F. Stevens, H. C. Stevens, W. A. Lanyon, Jas. Leach, J. Townsend, H. Bryan, B. Clemmons, J. Parker, Mr. Little, F. O. Ryan.

SEPT. 20.—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool*—Miss Guion, W. G. Davidson, C. Borthwick, C. S. Marshall, W. T. Miller, John Wark, E. Martin, Chas. Waters, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Voorhees, Herman Voorhees, Master Paul Voorhees, Rev. E. C. Scudder, Mrs. Scudder, Miss M. Scudder, Miss F. Scudder, Laru Scudder, Harriet Scudder, Geo. Banks, G. W. Fisher, A. Munn, J. W. Cain, Miss Cain, A. Morgan, P. C. Mundel, Gen. Wert Adams, John Baylis, J. A. Jacques, C. W. Penrose, Jas. McGregor, Albert McGregor, Thomas Kent, Mrs. Kent, C. G. Mills, J. T. Graves, Col. J. V. Ayres, Mrs. Johnson, J. C. Overheiser, Mrs. Overheiser, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Broadhead, Mr. Woodward, C. A. F. Rondeau, Thomas Arthur, E. P. Evans, Mrs. Winters, Miss Anna Murray, C. O'Donnell, Miss M. O'Donnell, Miss A. M. O'Donnell, Miss J. Hartnett, W. H. Guion.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall—Mrs. L. Perry, John P. Pool, H. H. Cleveland, Miss Mary Morritt, J. Queen Thornton, Miss Mary Wilson, Edward Wilson, Jared Miller, James Wall, Jr., Rev. W. A. Martin, wife and 2 boys, Miss Rebecca Robinson, Chas. Hale, U. S. N., S. Gordon, U. S. N., D. L. W. Reynes, Mrs. Harrison Watrous, F. O. Leary, T. D. Kelleher, U. S. N., Chas. Lackey, W. H. Crane, John Caspan and wife, E. A. Nichols, S. Perly, F. G. Bordseye, A. Abraham, Rev. Henry G. Perry, Oliver Ewes and wife, H. Williams, 2 children and servant, B. F. Leas, U. S. N., F. A. Van Brunt, U. S. N., James D. Carter, Dr. J. H. Lillywhite and daughter, Mrs. Geo. W. Ward, J. H. Wetmore, U. S. N., Mrs. E. H. Very and daughter, Mrs. Frank Hamilton and child, Mrs. F. D. Lander and child, J. Rosenthale, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Robt. Beck, Mrs. F. Carroll, J. W. Elliott, U. S. N., Geo. North and wife, Mrs. Sophia Dall, Mrs. Jennie Stewart and boy, L. K. Hastings, H. S. Young, W. B. Ewer, wife and daughter, J. Wilkinson, wife and 3 children, John Udell, J. S. Miner, A. Ganderson, Olmon Carr, Thos. Ough, B. H. Crowder, B. F. Rice, Frank Smith, H. Wenzell, Wm. Cornell, T. S. and S. T. Waters, Geo. Aldmay, Mrs. A. E. Crane and 2 children, Anton Rosenberg, W. Graham, Jacob Thomson, Timothy Lee, A. Feek, John Ware, Mrs. E. Highton and 2 children, Mrs. Mary L. Northy, Mrs. L. Luce, S. Carlisle, G. W. Mudgett, J. M. Dickson, U. S. A., Robert Marshall, Mrs. F. S. Victor, Jacob Hess, wife and 2 children, J. S. Balle, M. S. Burt, H. H. Somers, U. S. N., John Gunn, Miss Carrie Cook, James Affleck, L. Johnson, C. Keiser, A. Livingston, A. Anderson, C. Anderson, Thomas Anson, Wm. Smith, Mrs. Fanny B. West, M. F. Stevens, Miss M. Wilmorter, J. H. Betts, N. F. Frazer, D. Thomson and brother, James G. Lansburgh, Elias Arosemana, P. M. Leay and Miss Leay, Thomas Hannahan, F. A. Foster, M. Gilpin, John Connelly, John Eiber, C. T. Walker, R. Morris, John McCleary, T. S. Boyer, Mrs. M. J. Warren, John Scheinenback, M. Bella, J. E. Walker, Geo. Jantus, Mrs. Sarah C. Pressley and 4 children, Mrs. Mary McCrackend and daughter, Peter Murphy, wife and 3 children, Miss Kate Higgins, E. P. Kyle, John F. Gough, N. Jacobs, wife and 4 children, Emil Sterger, John Rider and wife, J. Foland, L. Lowery, J. B. Lasswell, Geo. H. Huntly, John McCleary, Thomas Allen, D. D. Collins, Mrs. R. S. Morgan, W. H. Morgan, J. W. Badger, James Scallon, R. Scallon, Philip Lees, B. Eldick, James Curran, J. Dunn, wife, brother and 3 children, G. B. Nagent, A. Garcia, O. Marigney, G. Sodoroco, Geo. Chase, F. A. Van Rank, Pat'k McQuinn, Miss Mary Martin, Robt. Williams, G. A. Legraft, Jacob Serfen, Kate Malone and 3 children, John Roelder, John Sampson, Wm. Vial, R. Worttery, Jas. Richards, James Talb, Geo. Hall, W. S. Whittaker, M. B. Early, D. C. Simons, J. B. Safford, R. Cleary, N. Dale, wife and 6 children, Margaret Cleary, Mrs. Kate Holmes and two children, Mrs. Sarah C. Stile and daughter, J. B. Chrismoneth, S. Andrews, wife and 4 children, John Costello, R. Broderick, M. S. McAlinder, Francis Fuller, Wm. Granger, H. McLaughlin, John Scott, Geo. Patterson, H. Mack, B. N. Crip, W. Alexander, J. A. Landon, B. Seavy, W. J. Mooney, J. Mills, L. Cooklin, Justin Turner and 80 others in the steerage.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans—Mrs. F. Coburn, James Coburn, Miss Emma Coburn, Mrs. Chas. Cavalier, Miss Estelle Cavalier, Mrs. Jas. Bennett, F. Hansen, Antonio Calberent, Jas. Mundie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 46 | Sun sets....... 5 59 | Moon rises... 9 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate .. 1 22

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 20.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Sept. 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 585 passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 9, off Fastnet, at 7 P. M., passed a National steamship, bound east; 13th, lat. 51 N., lon. 27 40 W., an Inman steamship, bound east; 16th, lat. 48, lon. 50, passed two icebergs; 18th, lat. 43 20, lon. 61, exchanged signals with a Cunard steamship, bound east; 19th, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 W., passed ship Western Empire, bound west.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced strong N. E. winds the entire passage; on the morning of the 16th, Henry Beasey, coal-passer, was missing, supposed to have fallen overboard the night previous; 16th, 50 miles S. W. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Virginia, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall 7½ ds., with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Sept. 15, 6 A. M., lat. 18 34 N., lon. 74 50 W., spoke steamship Alaska, hence for Aspinwall; 16th, lat. 23 42, lon. 54 34, signalized a Dutch brig standing to the northward, showing a burgee with red ground and white letters J. D. A.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to James Hand. Had head winds most of the passage. 18th, off Cape Hatteras, saw the steamship Rebecca Clyde, hence for Wilmington; 20th, off Absecom, exchanged signals with steamship Salvor, hence for Wilmington.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, 12th inst., at 6 P. M., S. W. Pass at 5 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had heavy N. E. gales from Dry Tortugas to Cape Hatteras. 20th inst., at 9:20 A. M., passed steamship Cortes, hence for New-Orleans; at 9:40 A. M., steamship United States, do. for do.

Steamship Merrimac, Timmermann, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para and St. Thomas 25 ds., with mdse. and 40 passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Crescent City, Wier, New-Orleans Sept. 12, and the Bar 13th, with mdse. and passengers to S. Stevens. Experienced a severe gale on the 17th.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Sept. 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 12, lat. 50 40, lon. 23 50, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Sumatra, (of Salem, Mass.,) Mullin, Manila 130 ds., with hemp and sugar, to J. H. Williams. Passed Anjier June 17; Cape of Good Hope July 23, and crossed the equator Aug. 26, in lon. 36 29; Sept. 13, lat. 33 30, lon. 70 10, spoke bark Myra, from Philadelphia, for Aspinwall; 16th, lat. 34 45, lon. 71, spoke French bark Veritas, from Glasshouse Bay, for Cherbourg.

Ship Gettysburg, (of Richmond, Me.,) Edge, Calcutta April 7, and Sands Head, April 20, with linseed, &c., to E. D. Morgan & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope, July 17, St. Helena, Aug. 1, and crossed the equator Aug. 16, in lon. 35 20. July 16, off the Cape of Good Hope, spoke British ship Astronomer, from Akyab, for London; same day, spoke British bark "Peckfordian Castle," from Singapore for London.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Whampoa, Carter, Calcutta April 28, with linseed, &c., to master. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Chanticleer, McLennan, Marseilles July 6, with mdse. to Hicks & Bell. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 2. Sept. 10, lat. 42 35, lon. 55 54, spoke bark Rio Sylvia, from Wilmington for London. Took off the mate and seven men belonging to the British ship Greenock, as the bark was short of water and had no accommodations for them. The mate of the Greenock reports that on the 6th inst., in lat. 40, lon. 59, they encountered a terrific hurricane, which lasted 14 hours, and during which the Captain, Wm. Johnson, and Geo. Bartlett, one of the crew, were washed overboard and drowned. Seeing that the ship was in a sinking condition, they abandoned her, and she foundered before they had got more than a few boat's length from her. Three days afterward they were picked up by the Rio Sylvia. The rest of the crew remained on board the latter vessel. The Greenock was owned in Glasgow and was bound from Havana to Queenstown.

Bark Waino, (Russ.,) Broberg, Marseilles June 20, via Gibraltar July 31, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had fine weather up to the 6th inst., when, in lat. 40, lon. 50, experienced a hurricane from S. S. E., going round to W., and which lasted 10 hours, during which split sails, stove bulwark and did other slight damage.

Bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes, of and from Barbados 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had light northerly winds for the last 15 ds., and been 8 ds. north of Hatteras. Sept. 18 had a heavy blow from N. N. E.

Bark James Welsh, (of Belize, Hon.,) Moulton, Buenos Ayres 48 ds., with hides, &c., to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had light winds and calms the whole passage; crossed the equator Aug. 21, in lon. 42 30; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Tempest, (of London,) Hutton, Bombay May 18, with linseed, coffee, &c., and 3 passengers to J. W. Field. Passed the Cape of Good Hope July 15, St. Helena July 30, and crossed the equator Aug. 12, in lon. 32; has since had light winds and fine weather.

Bark Morning Light, (Br.,) Waiter, Buenos Ayres 49 ds., with hides, &c., to Harbeck & Halsey. Aug. 21, crossed the equator in lon. 40 49. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had heavy N. E. gales in the Gulf Stream, and squally weather the entire passage.

Bark Eliza Barss, (of and from Bermuda,) Conyers, with oil, &c., and 2 passengers, to Norman Harvey.

Bark M. B. Aimon, of Sidney, C. B.,) Caffrey, Cow Bay 6 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Had fair winds almost the whole passage.

Bark Andes, (of Harpswell,) Dalling, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Bark Marianna, Ist (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon 38 days, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Fides (N. G.,) Oberlander, Marseilles 82 days, and 51 days from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Sept. 10, lat. 36 23, lon. 69 09, spoke ship Neptune (N. G.,) from Belize (Hond.) for Queenstown.

Bark J. Ahlers, (N. G.,) Schweichel, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. to order. Had strong westerly gales from lon. 30 to 50; fine weather the remainder of passage.

Brig Ramirez, Barnard, Savannah 8 ds., with yellow pine to Moss & Ward. Had light easterly winds; on the night of the 18th, F. F. Silsbury, second mate, was missed, and is supposed to have jumped overboard in a temporary fit of insanity; he had been complaining of headache, &c., for several ds. previous; John Keefe, seaman, died on the 17th of delirium tremens, and was buried at sea.

Brig Cuba, (Norw.,) Kutail, Rio Janeiro Aug. 8, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Crossed the equator Aug. 20 in lon. 35: has had heavy squalls in S. E. trades, and fine weather in N. E. trades, and heavy gales from N. in the Gulf Stream.

Brig Gipsey, (of St. Croix,) Davis, Turks Island 15 ds., with salt to P. Handford & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. winds; previously fine weather. Left in port brig Scotland, Crowell, to sail for New-York on Sept. 9.

Brig Lima, Hall, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. winds and gales; split sails, &c.; had previously fine weather. Left in port brig Brisk, ldg., for New-York, to sail in a week; arrived out, Aug. 29, brig Naiad, Richardson, from New-York.

Brig Jeannette, (Dan.,) Funch, Rio de Janeiro July 30, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Aug. 15, crossed the equator in lon. 30. Sept. 17, lat. 39, lon. 72 30, exchanged signals with brig Danewerke, (Dan.,) from Rio, for some port in Rhode Island; Sept. 16, experienced heavy gales from N. W. and N. E.

Brig Hattie, (of Bangor,) Grant, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber and naval stores to R. P. Buck & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy northerly winds. Sld. in co. with brig Susie J. Strout, for New-York.

Brig St. Alexis, (Dan.,) Larsen, Malaga 32 ds., with lemons to order. Was becalmed 15 ds., and had fair winds the remainder of the passage; Sept. 14, lat. 41 39, lon. 63, saw a large number of deals, partially burned, and seemingly but a short time in the water.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Pool, Montevideo July 1, Rio Grande del Sur, Aug. 3, with hides and wool to Oelrichs & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage; crossed the equator Aug 23, in lon. 35 30; left in port brig Water Lily, for New-York.

Brig Tiber, (of Halifax,) Kating, Cow Bay 6 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Harvest Queen, Schultze, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co.

Brig Omaha, Toothaker, Doboy Island, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber and 1 passenger to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Union Star, Perry, Windsor, N. S.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Strout, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Union, Abrams, Anguilla 20 ds., with salt to master. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had heavy N. E. gales on 16th and 18th; previously moderate weather; put into Delaware Breakwater for 2 ds. for provisions.

Schr. J. F. Farland, (of Brookhaven,) Leaming, Rosario, Santa Fe, 56 days, with wool to A. Abbat. Sept. 12, lat. 33 28, lon. 66 11, spoke ship Calumet from Calcutta for Boston. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; moderate weather on the passage and heavy N. E. gales on Sept. 16. July 28, arrived out brig Sarah Peters from New-York. Left in port bark Jewess for Boston 6 ds.; brig Maria White, unchartered; schr. C. Pendleton.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbados,) McFarland, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith & Co. Sept. 15, lat. 35, lon. 72, spoke Italian brig from Trieste for New-York. Left in port schr. Pilot's Bride, to sail Aug. 29 for New-York. Had fine weather to 35 N.; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. winds.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Kent, Demerara 21 ds., with one passenger and sugar and molasses to S. W. Lewis. Has been three days N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales; carried overboard part of deck empty carboys. Left in port brig Colorado, Brooks, to sail for New-York in ten days.

Schr. Abeona, (of Brixham,) Smith, Leghorn 70 ds., and 45 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. England's Beauty, (Br.,) Hall, Malaga 35 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Wicks, Jacksonville 12 ds., with timber to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. W. D. Bickford, (of Arichat) Hardy, Alligator Pond, Jam., 27 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds. Left no vessels.

Schr. O. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Harman.

Schr. Jane Louisa, (of Arichat,) Montreat, Bridgeport, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Comet, (Br.,) Lang, Halifax 6 ds. with fish to F. Nickerson & Co.

Schr. Anna A. Holden, Gordon, Newberne, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Republican, Bushnell, Bar Harbor.

Schr. Hannah Grave, Pratt, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph Strickland, Clark, George's Banks.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Ann Flower, White, Providence.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Carrie A. Clark, Law, Grand Cayman 18 ds., with sugar, logwood, &c., and 5 passengers to G. Weysale.

Schr. Jane Emson, Van Cleaf, Richmond 3 ds., with flour to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Thomas Fish, Willard, Cow Bay, with coal to master.

Schr. Glenwood, Lawrence, Horton's Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maud Mulloch, Barkley, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Everglade, Leland, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Billow, Eldridge, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Moller, Brown, Boston.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Warren, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ben Bolt, Crate, St. John, N. B., 10 ds.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Telegraph, Toole, Bangor, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Lucinda, Mott, Calais, 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. J. Mathews, Ryder, Bangor with lumber.

Schr. W. D. Mangan, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nellie Doe, Richardson, Gloucester.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Bangor 9 ds. with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Reading R. R. No. 34, Kelly, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Abbie E. Willard, Lawson, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Delano, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Mary A. Jillson, Rockland.

Schr. Francis Ellen, Farrell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Robbins, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Electia, Hubert, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Brig Catawba, Newell, Little Grace Bay, with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Monitor, Robinson, Provincetown.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Pauline, Edwards, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, New-London.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Bridgeport.

Schr. Tesser, Henley, Portland.

Schr. D. H. Risbee, Gilkey, Rockland.

Schr. Ossuna, Haskell, Cow Bay, 10 ds. out, with coal to George H. Brewer.

Schr. Fair Wind, Roman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Grand Island, Harvey, Rockland.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham.

Schr. Leader, Dinn, Norwich.

Schr. Lewis L. Squires, Messervey, Brookhaven.

Schr. Mary E. Thayer, Tyler, Brookhaven.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, ——, Belfast, with lumber.

Schr. Olive Avery, Wilson, Rockland.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Bates, Boston.

Schr. Ella L. Cooper, Riker, Bridgeport.

Schr. W. J. Rose, Bailey, Bridgeport.

Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. J. Butler, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. McClosey, Crowell, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jane M. Brainard, Carroll, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Phoenix, Johnson, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Tyler, Lovell, Boston.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester.

Schr. John Warren, Mayor, Providence.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. E. Potter, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Catherine, Davis, Franklin, with lumber.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Crowley, Musquash, N. S.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Gramer, New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 20—Arr. steamers Malta, from Liverpool; Blackstone, from Baltimore; barks Europa, from Liverpool; Pembroke, from London; Reunion, from Cienfuegos; schr. Mary Hawes, Lake Charm and Senator, from New-York; Lucy M. Collins, from Dobois.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 20—The steamship Nestorian passed this Point at 1:20 this morning, inward bound.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 20—Sld. brig Johann, for Baltimore; schr. J. Stanford, for Santa Cruz, and a large fleet of coasters.

Arr. brig Rosario, from Rio for orders; bark Ferrers, from Alexandria for Calais.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18—Cld. ship Paramette, for Hong Kong, with 380 tons of flour.

Sept. 19—Arr. ship Achievement, from Glasgow, via Valparaiso.

Old. ship Nevada, for New-York, with 34,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. —— Dashing Wave, for New-York.

The Opposition steamer Nevada, for Panama, sailed to-day.

Miscellaneous.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20.—The bark Thomas Whitney, from New-York for Cow Bay, put into this port to-day in distress, having been run into about 1 o'clock this morning off Horton's Point by an unknown steamer, bound west. The bark lost her bowsprit and jibboom, with everything attached, and had her stern stove in. She narrowly escaped sinking. It is not known what damage the steamer sustained, as she proceeded without communicating with the bark; but it is supposed to be considerable, as large pieces of her joiner work lodged on the deck of the bark. The Thos. Whitney will remain here for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 18, lat. 40 29, lon. 68 20, bark Abby Thomas, for Philadelphia; same date, lat. 40 44, lon. 67 55, bark Alfaretta and ship J. C. Boynton, (of Quebec,) both for New-York.—(By pilot-boat Abram Leggatt, No. 4.)

Anna Decatur—ship, strg. S., was seen Aug. 17, lat. 13 40 S., lon. 33 10.

B. Aymar—ship, strg. S., was seen Aug. 17, lat. 13 S., lon. 33 10.

Conimet—ship, was signalized Sept. 16, lat. 38 30 N., lon. 71 50.

Cito—brig, from Bahia for Boston, Sept. 5, lat. 27 10, lon. 66 56.

Gertrude—bark, from Boston for Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, lat. 8 S., lon. 33 30.

Empress Eugenie—Br. ship, 71 ds. from Karrachie, for Liverpool, July 29, lat. 16 29 S., lon. 5 29.

Janette—Dan. brig, from Rio for New-York, Sept. 16, lat. 36 24, lon. 72.

Nerwold—brig, with jury mainmast, stdg. S. E., was signalized Sept. 13, lat. 38 16, lon. 56 10.

Port-au-Prince—steamship, hence for Port-au-Prince, Sept. 14, lat. 35 20, lon. 72 05.

Rival—whaling schr., of Boston, with 40 bbls. oil, all well, Sept. 18, lat. 40 21, lon. 72.

Uncle Joe—ship, from Callao, Aug. 11, lat. 28 10 S., lon. 32 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Sept 9, bark Eliza Barss, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Excelsior, for do. in 4 ds.; whaling schr. Thriver, from a cruise, with 12 bbls. oil, all well; whaling schr. Irvin, with 40 bbls. oil, all well; schr. Mollie, hence for Darthagena, put into Bermuda 8th inst. in distress, having encountered a hurricane on the 3d, during which lost sails and sprung a leak; would go in the dry dock for repairs; a brig from Boston for Jacmel put into St. George's 9th inst. in distress.

At Buenos Ayres, Aug. 2, bark Whitewing, (Br.,) ldg. for New-York, to sail soon; bark Evelyn, (Br.,) do.; bark Honduras, (Br.,) do.; bark Tatay, for Boston; brig Daphine, for Havre; schr. Veto, for Antwerp.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Sept. 4, brig Rolling Wave, Snow; 5th, brig Fanny, White; bark Acacia, Rouney; 8th, bark E. Schultz, Roussell; 9th, bark Ellen Stevens, Davis; New-York, Gibbs; steamship Arizona, Maury; 11th, bark Sunshine, Weeks, Jr.

Sld. Sept. 4, steamship Guiding Star, Howes; 5th, steamship Henry Chauncey, Connor; 8th, brig Bogota, Ross; 11th, brig Mary Coob, Farrell.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 20.—The steamship Germania, from New-York 8th inst., arrived at 4:30 this morning for Hamburg.

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